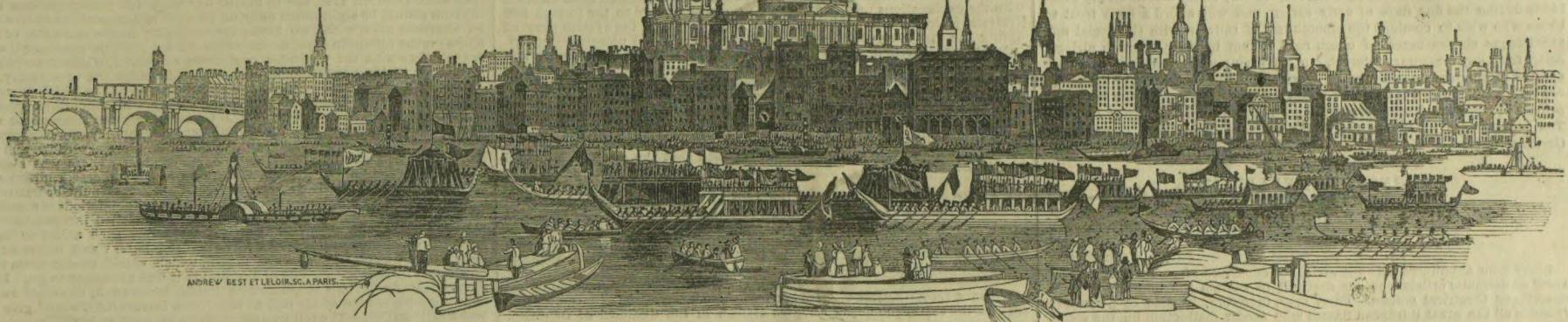


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE PREMIER'S PLAN.

SIR ROBERT PEEL brought forward his second great proposal of Commercial Reform on Friday last. Many anticipations had been indulged in respecting it, but few could have been sanguine enough to have expected one either so large or so comprehensive. All were prepared to hear that the Income-tax would be continued—the Queen's Speech contained a sufficient intimation of it; and the country at large fully expected a partial reduction of some taxes and a complete remission of others, as the return for the immense sum which that impost pours into the Exchequer. But there were not many, we apprehend, who thought the Premier would do so much in so many different directions. It surprised the House of Commons when announced; it both surprised and pleased the country when made generally known, and though a little consideration and some discussion, scarcely yet got beyond the first stage, have somewhat lessened both the surprise and the satisfaction, yet the plan must still be termed a bold measure, not at all inferior to that in which the Premier came forward in 1842, as the assertor of commercial principles, long approved as theories, but only partially applied in practice to our tariff,—the fact being the more astonishing from the circumstance of Sir Robert Peel being raised to power, and sustained in office by the support of men to whom those principles are most unacceptable. The advocates of protection made him their chief, and he is striking the deepest blows ever a Minister struck at the very roots of the protective system. They called him in to do their will, and he has done nearly the reverse. The King of Moab, when he pointed to the Jewish hosts, and commanded the prophet—"Come, curse me Jacob, and defy me Israel," expected not the answer of the seer, who, speaking only by the spirit within him, instead of denouncing, uttered a benediction; "What hast thou done? I took thee to curse mine enemies, and behold thou hast blessed them altogether?" Some such feeling of disappointment, not unmixed with anger, must be excited in a party who have given strength

and position to a man for one purpose, and find the power they have bestowed used for another. And the feeling is perceptible enough among the ranks of the Premier's own supporters. During the whole of his elaborate address, in which he brought forward his plan, they listened in a silence that was far more that of astonishment than approval. As inroad after inroad was made into the old theory of commercial legislation—as tax after tax on the import of the raw material, or the export of the manufactured article, fell beneath the doom of the Premier—the prevailing sentiment among the occupants of the benches behind him was evidently that of wonder as to what was to come next. To give a stimulus to employment, more scope to industry, a freer field to capital, greater play to skill, science, and modern discoveries, as applied to manufactures—all these were avowed by Sir Robert Peel to be the objects he had in view in framing his scheme. Commercial intercourse, foreign trade, increased exports, manufacturing activity and, manufacturing greatness—all these were the topics continually dwelt on by the Minister. And around and beside him were closely ranged the men of land—the lords of broad acres—the county members—those who form that powerful body—the landed interest; those who look on Free-trade principles with more than suspicion, and on the opinions and acts of the Anti-Corn-law League with something greater than dislike. When they saw the leaders of that body, the Free-traders in general, and almost the Opposition at large, cheering triumphantly as the Minister proceeded, as elated by the course he was taking, as if it were a victory of their own—what must have been their impression? We see it in the debate of Monday last in the open complaints of the Tyrells, the Mileses, the Bankses, of the neglect they have suffered from their own chief, of the silence in which agricultural grievances and depression have been passed over, deepening at last into a distinct threat of rebellion and opposition.

Yet such are the combinations of parties on this question, that the discontent will be ineffectual, and the opposition without result. Whenever Sir Robert Peel has seen a chance, or, to speak more correctly, a certainty, of depriving his opponents of power, by anticipating and giving effect to their policy, he has always done so, no matter how strongly he may have before opposed it, or how distasteful the course might be to the less pliant and accommodating of his friends. The Whigs for years and years laboured to carry Catholic Emancipation; they wrote, spoke, divided, and were beaten, only to go over the same process again, till by con-

stant iteration, an overwhelming mass of public opinion was enlisted on their side. Up to that time Sir Robert Peel had been one of the most strenuous opponents of the measure, but just as the Whigs expected his adherence to a principle which would have overthrown him, he veered round to the other point, and dexterously carried their policy into effect. In the same manner, the labours of Romilly and others were for years directed to a reform of our criminal code; they prepared the public mind for the change; but it was Sir Robert Peel who made use of their labours, and reduced their theories to practice, and now he is doing the same with Commercial Reform. For how many years have not Free-trade members quoted Adam Smith, and lectured the house on political economy? and in vain. But the same principles have obtained strength and support out of doors, and now the measures of the Government are avowedly in some respects founded on them. On the question of Commercial Reform, Sir Robert Peel is evidently taking the wind out of the sails of the Liberals; they may talk a question into importance, but he gives it practical life and action. He is the man of the time, clear-sighted, prudent, and, to reverse what was said of Burke, by no means "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient." To him it is useless to quote Hansard, and array past opinions against present acts. His policy is the adaptation of present things to present times. What Sir Robert Peel did, or said in any former year, is of far less import than what it is necessary to say and do now. He is a man of tact and talent too; many have the last, but, lacking the first, find the other almost useless. The difference is easily perceptible; talent alone often deserves success, but, join it to tact, and it does more—it succeeds.

Thus, having done as little for Free-trade principles, by former advocacy, as any man, Sir Robert Peel is now promoting it more effectually than all his predecessors! Look at the plan itself—duties on the import of raw materials of manufacture abolished; a sound and excellent principle: all duties on exports abolished also; another good principle asserted and acted on: more than four hundred articles swept away from the Tariff altogether; and one mischievous and oppressive branch of the Excise—that on Glass—quite done away with! True, all this is not granted without its price; the Income-tax is still continued; but, seeing that in the whole House of Commons not sixty votes could be collected against even the most reasonable modification of that tax, we may feel thankful in the recollection, that, while much has certainly been taken, much has also been given in return.



LESSING'S "SLEDGE" PICTURE.—See next page.

SLEDGE DRIVING.

Her Majesty's sledge journey at Brighton, and the preparations made for a similar mode of exercise by the Court at Windsor during dry and wintry weather, has had the effect of calling public attention to the subject of sledge conveyance. By many it is considered to be a very perilous mode of transit, and that in the trip which her Majesty made across the Southern Downs, she must necessarily have been exposed to much danger. This, however, is in no degree the case, for the vehicle used on the occasion was similar in construction to the one here engraved, which being sufficiently broad to permit two horses abreast to be harnessed to it, is also too broad to permit an *overset* by any of the ordinary exigencies of travel. The Queen's sledge is, of course, a lighter and more elegant structure than the one in our engraving; but in all essential respects, it has been followed as a model. Carriages of this kind, for two ponies, may be very safely driven on dry grass lands during the fine days of early spring, and will afford a high treat to those who wish to combine the smoothness of railway with the social and picturesque circumstances of coach-road transit in their carriage airings. Apart from any temporary interest, our Engraving will be admired as a very spirited representation of a journey in which the utmost powers of the sledge are tested. The scene is associated with the capture of one of the turbulent princes of Northern Germany, and has been copied from a picture by Lessing. The picture also illustrates the usual mode of dispatching expresses in Germany.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

Every hour announces here the arrival or departure of some of the great vocal or dramatic artists who are destined to sustain the honours of your operatic or theatrical season. Paris may, therefore, be said to possess in *transitu* all the great European names who confer distinction on the stage. How strange, at the same time, that we should find in the ranks of private fashionable life, a young lady whose dramatic talents, according to the opinions of the best judges, exceed anything that has appeared of late years on British theatrical boards; we allude to the recent displays of Miss Mac Tavish, at the private theatricals of the British Embassy. Certainly the education of this young lady at the Roman Catholic Convent of New Hall was not calculated to foster dramatic talent, but nature has proved stronger than the rigid lessons of the pious nuns; and Miss Mac Tavish, if she had been placed in a less prosperous situation, would have reached the very highest place in professional life; but, happily for her, she is the niece of the late Marchioness Wellesley, and thus is placed under the immediate protection of Lord and Lady Cowley, at whose request she appeared on the private stage of the Embassy. I hear that Macready was so enchanted with her acting, that he pronounced an opinion in all respects agreeing with that formed by those who had the satisfaction of being part of the fashionable audience invited by the Ambassador.

It is much regretted by our *beau monde* that those theatricals, which presented Lady Seymour and Lady Dufferin on the same boards with Miss Mac Tavish, should have ceased; and an earnest hope prevails that they will be resumed after Easter. There can be only one person pleased at their discontinuance, and that is the Marquis de Castellane, at whose house private theatricals have been the rage. The Marquis has a theatre fitted up with all professional appurtenances. All it wants is an audience, as the fashionable has abandoned him for the greater attraction of the Embassy.

Religion and love have just joined hands here in a remarkable manner. The grand niece of General Guilleminot has conquered the heart of the Arab chief, Yussuff Bey, Colonel of Spahis, and the truths of Christianity have at the same time enlightened the benighted mind of that son of Islamism. The marriage is to be celebrated with great pomp on the 27th, the recantation of the errors of Mahomedanism, and adoption of the Christian faith, having already taken place in the presence of the family of the bride. Honours and distinctions are lavished on the converted son of the desert, and he is to be instantly promoted to the rank of Marechal de Camp and Military Commander at Oran. The countrymen of Yussuff Bey, who lately visited this metropolis, were greatly admired for the native dignity of their manners and manly grace of person, set off by the originality and elegance of their costume. Many a fair heart, no doubt, felt the influence of the dark eye of the desert; but Mlle. Weyer is the only ornament of our society who has ventured to trust her future happiness to its protecting care. The sponsors who honoured Yussuff Bey on the occasion of his baptism were Monsieur and Madame Genty de Bussy.

Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, whose proceedings at Tahiti so nearly compromised the peace of Europe, and almost led to war between England and France, continues to pursue the prudent line of conduct which he evidently laid down on his arrival in this country. He avoids society in general, and confines his visits to the houses of a few select and intimate friends. He declines all political conversation, and though not pleased with the manner he has been treated by the Government, refuses to be made a tool of by any branch of the Opposition. His private fortune is inconsiderable, and he has relatives who are totally dependent on him for support, and it would not suit his private interests to quarrel with the Government, but he has, nevertheless, maintained his dignity in a remarkable manner, and he has not only not sued for favours, but declined some that were offered to him. It is said, that he has refused communicating with any member of the Cabinet but the Minister of Marine, under whose orders he is officially placed, and that he has rejected an offer of a ship, saying, that the command he desires is under the order of the Prince de Joinville—of course, I am speaking of the conduct of Dupetit-Thouars since his arrival at home, and by no means justify his proceedings at Tahiti.

The Carnival has happily terminated for the repose of the Boulevards bordering on the theatres where its demoralising scenes nightly took place. It was ludicrously amusing to see the close of the last ball at the Academie Royale. The crowd of masks remained to the last moment permitted by the police, unconscious of the storm which raged out of doors, and when they rushed by hundreds, I should say thousands, into the open air, they were covered instantly with thick flakes of snow. In vain they demanded re-admittance to the theatre, the doors were barred against them, and they were seen rushing singly, or in groups, like whitened spectres claiming shelter and hospitality at the different restaurants. As to *faubres*, all that appeared were insufficient to meet one hundredth part of the demand, and many a fine costume of Marquis or Duchess was ruined by that night's exposure.

The approaching visit of the Princes of the Blood to Britanny excites a good deal of sensation in that province. Several of the great families indisposed to the present dynasty, reside there, and the people in general participate in the feeling of their near neighbours of La Vendée, but prejudice is wearing away, and, no doubt, the visit of those distinguished young Princes will dissipate much of what remains. The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale are the Princes alluded to. They are to travel "incog.", and in the character only of landed proprietors of the province visiting their estates. And estates they have of immense extent—the property of Carheil, belonging to the Prince de Joinville, being valued at two millions of francs, and that in the district of Chateaubriand, appertaining to the Duke d'Aumale, being part of the immense succession left him by the Duke de Bourbon. Those Princes are esteemed, and beloved by Frenchmen in every part of the country where they have hitherto appeared, and I have no doubt their urbanity and solid qualities will produce the same effect in Bretagne. In fact, the Royal Family are doing everything to make themselves popular, both in the circles of the fashionable world, as well as among the general masses of society. The Duke de Nemours, whose recent tour produced so much good among the people in the south and east of France, has gained golden opinions in the Faubourg St. Germain, by his splendid receptions of this season. Nothing can exceed the elegance of these *soirées*, as none can be present except by special invitation, and several persons who from habit are welcomed at court, have not the facility of appearing. In fact they contain the *élite* of the fashionable world, such as are termed *exclusives* in this country, or the *crème de la crème* at Vienna. Music is the grand attraction of these receptions, and concerto are arranged which combine all that is eminent in vocal or instrumental art.

FRANCE.

The affairs of Switzerland occupy the most prominent position in the Paris papers this week. Several of the Cantons are still in a very disturbed state, and apprehensions are entertained of serious outbreaks. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following telegraphic dispatch:—

"Besançon, Feb. 17.

"The Council of State of the Canton of Vaud has abdicated *en masse*. A general popular meeting, assembled upon Montbesson, at Lausanne, has established a provisional government, composed of nine members, of which M. Druy, Councillor of State, has been named president. These events have taken place because the grand council had not paid sufficient deference to the prayer of the 32,000 petitioners for the expulsion of the Jesuits, and occurred upon the days of the 14th and 15th of February."

In order to enable our readers to understand the question at issue, it may be as well to explain that the canton of Lucerne insists on placing the Jesuits at the head of the national education. Berne however, is opposed to this proposal, and the people of that canton are in arms to expel the Jesuits by force. Zurich takes the same view, and supports Berne in its determination.

The Paris papers of course discuss the financial proposals of Sir Robert Peel, but the only part of his speech which seems to attract particular attention, is that in which he alludes to the augmentation of the navy.

The weather is very severe in Paris and other parts of France. A heavy fall of snow took place on Saturday, and on Sunday morning a man was found frozen to death on the road between Paris and Saint Denis. He was known to have been somewhat overcome with liquor in the evening, and probably had fallen or laid himself down to sleep. His body was as stiff as

if it were made of wood. The *Spectateur de Dijon* states, that on the 6th, a phenomenon took place at Flavigny, such as has not been seen since the famous Christmas night, twenty-four years back. The thunder was heard to roll loudly, and flashes of lightning were seen in the midst of a heavy fall of snow.

Two Englishmen, possessed of very large sums of money in English and French bank notes, for the possession of which they could not satisfactorily account, were arrested in Paris on Friday last. It was at first reported that some of the notes stolen from Messrs. Rogers and Co. were found upon them, but our Paris correspondent assures us that this was not the case. It is supposed, however, that the prisoners had been connected with some robbery on a great scale in England.

M. Debelleyme presented to the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, the report of the Committee on the Secret Service Money Bill. The committee,

he said, had heard in succession the Ministers of War, of Justice, of the Interior, and of Foreign Affairs, and the majority had declared itself satisfied with the explanations they had entered into with regard to the foreign and domestic policy of the Government, and recognised that the system pursued during the last four years had consolidated peace, and powerfully contributed to the development of the national wealth, by the confidence and security it had inspired. The majority had likewise considered that the allowance required in the budget for police purposes was insufficient, and that an additional credit was necessary to enable the Government to continue that active surveillance so indispensable to the preservation of those beneficial results. The majority had accordingly been of opinion that it behoved the Chamber to give the Cabinet a mark of its confidence by adopting the project of law. The Chamber decided that the discussion should commence on Thursday.

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, that on the 12th inst. the Senate adopted seven articles of the Clergy Dotation Bill, without any amendment. As respects the national property already sold, the Minister of Finance renewed his former declaration, that the Government would tolerate no encroachments on acquired rights, which should be held sacred. There was no political news.

PORTUGAL.

We have Lisbon letters of the 11th inst. A stormy discussion on a measure for the establishment of Savings Banks, in the Chamber of Deputies, conferring exclusive privileges on a new company of capitalists specially favoured by the Government, was considered to have damaged the Ministry more than any former discussion, the privileges being looked upon as benefits conferred on a company on which depends the existence of the Ministry, and not provisions for the protection of the people who deposit their savings in these establishments.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on his Majesty King Ferdinand.

An unexpected change for the better gave some hopes of the recovery of Senor Silva Carvalho.

A new loan of 1500 contos for the immediate necessities of the Government was said to be negotiating, and a new financial statement by the banker Roma, undertaken at the instance of the Minister, about to be submitted to the Chamber, exhibiting not a surplus revenue, but a deficit, rendering another loan to a large amount necessary.

It appears that Dr. Kalley, who has compromised his differences with the Government on condition of being allowed to reside at Madeira, was about to embark for that island.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE RAILWAYS AND THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The subject of the recent decisions of the Board of Trade was again brought before the house, Lord Brougham having impugned the system adopted, and made some observations relative to the purchase of 204 shares in the South Eastern Railway by Mr. W. O'Brien. Lord BROUGHAM said, the name of Mr. W. O'Brien was published as the purchaser of the 204 shares, in order that the balance might be made up by anybody who chose to complete the bargain; but the instant his name appeared as a purchaser, the value of the shares mounted up. Mr. W. O'Brien's name had a talismanic effect; but if he (Lord Brougham) or any other noble lord, except his noble friend the President of the Board of Trade—not that he meant to say his noble friend had ever dreamt of any thing of the kind—had purchased South-Eastern Railway shares, there would have been no sensible increase in their value, no such a change would have taken place. Lord Brougham, after stating that he "wondered" if it was true that the South-Eastern Railway matter had been decided by the smallest majority of the board, that two of the members of it voted one way, and two the other, his noble friend the President of the Board of Trade, as chairman, having the casting vote, said he should, early in this session, bring in a bill on the important question of railway legislation.—Earl DALHOUSIE defended the conduct of Mr. O'Brien as a member of the Railway Board, and, in allusion to Lord Brougham, said, the noble and learned lord might be right or not; he might wonder whether it was the fact or not; but it was his (Lord Dalhousie's) duty to leave the noble and learned lord to wonder on. (Laughter.)—Lord BROUGHAM said he should not wonder any longer; he was quite satisfied.—The Earl of DALHOUSIE said that, with respect to the noble and learned lord had expressed as to the right of the Railway Board to decide, it certainly was a matter of wonder to him (Lord Dalhousie) that any noble lord who had the knowledge of business that his noble and learned friend possessed should express his wonder in such a matter.—A desultory conversation ensued, in the course of which the Duke of WELLINGTON highly complimented Captain O'Brien (the brother of Mr. W. O'Brien) as an officer and a gentleman.—The matter dropped without any result, and an adjournment took place at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE BUDGET.—THE INCOME TAX.—After a discussion upon the subject of the decisions of the Railway Department of the Board of Trade, which, like that in the Lords, led to no result, the house resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, Lord JOHN RUSSELL proceeded to comment upon the budget. He spoke earnestly against the Income-tax, which he said led to vexation and fraud, and argued that nothing but a great emergency could justify its imposition. Lord John Russell next said, that Sir R. Peel, in proposing its continuance, totally abandoned the grounds upon which he had originally proposed its imposition. He, however, expressed his satisfaction that Sir R. Peel had turned his attention to the navy, which he had hitherto neglected; he also approved of the abolition of the tax on cotton wool and of the excise on glass, but he altogether disapproved of throwing away £300,000 by the abolition of the auction duty, while the duties on fire insurance and on soap still remained. Lord John Russell contended that we ought to have no recurring duties at all. All legislation should be for the purpose of repressing crime, preserving order, and providing for the defence of the state, and not for the purpose of meddling with the right of the subject to dispose of his labour and of the products of his industry in the best market. Lord John Russell next touched upon the sugar duties, and insisted that Sir R. Peel was about to sacrifice £1,300,000 upon false principles. Such a sacrifice would be unnecessary if a re-adjustment of the sugar duties were made on proper grounds. Instead of this they were now about to place the Income-tax upon a footing which must render it permanent, for it could not be got rid of without rushing into a national insolvency. For his own part he was for a short Income tax and a total abandonment of all monopoly, yet the right hon. baronet had so framed his proposition that he could not see how he could oppose the re-imposition of the Income-tax for three years, because it was in fact rendered necessary by the nature of the proposed reductions. Under these circumstances he would not propose any amendment.—Mr. ROEBUCK, however, took a different course, for after arguing that the Income-tax was a most unjust one, he proposed an amendment to leave out from the resolutions the words, "professions, trades, and offices," not in order to exempt them altogether, but that they might be hereafter rated upon a graduated and more equitable principle. A long discussion ensued upon the general proposals of Sir R. Peel. Several hon. members expressed their disapproval of the Income-tax. The only speech of importance, was that of

Sir R. Peel, who gave his opinion that the agricultural interest would be more generally benefited by the result of the present proposed measures than if he were to take away any portion of the local taxation which was now sustained by the farmer, and place the charge upon the consolidated fund. The noble lord (Lord J. Russell) had described the Income-tax as the most odious, the most vexatious, and unequal tax that ever was imposed, and had surprised him (Sir R. Peel) much by adding that he meant to vote for it. He could not help, when he perceived how strongly the noble lord condemned the tax, feeling grateful for the compliment which he paid him (Sir R. Peel) in supporting its imposition for three years longer. He did not know whether the noble lord was not influenced by the feeling that should he be on the Ministerial benches some two or three years hence the £5,000,000 however derived, would be a very grateful sum to deal with; but he believed that the noble lord really felt also that, in the circumstances of the country, the continuance of the tax was calculated to prove ultimately beneficial. Sir R. Peel then made some allusion to the arguments of the other speakers, naively remarking that he considered it ungracious to say much in reply to those who were about to support him in the most eloquent of all ways—namely by their votes.

On a division the numbers were—

For Mr. Roebuck's amendment 55

Against it 263

Majority against the amendment 208

The further discussion of the subject was postponed till Wednesday, and at half-past one o'clock the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The house met to-day, but it sat only for about a quarter of an hour, during which time nothing occurred deserving of record. An adjournment took place, as usual, until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN CALICO PRINT-WORKS.—Lord ASHLEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the labour of children in the calico print-works of Great Britain and Ireland, and supported his proposition by making various statements as to their condition. The works in

which they were employed were situated in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, the west of Scotland, in some parts of Ireland, the neighbourhood of London, Dublin, &c. Lord Ashley stated, from information drawn from reports and obtained by himself, that in calico print-works and bleach fields there cannot be less than twenty-five thousand young persons employed who are under the age of thirteen, a large proportion being females; that they go to work as early as the ages of four and five, but the majority between eight and nine; that though there are many instances where they are taken care of, their hours of labour are generally of long duration, by night as well as by day, and unfavourable to their physical growth and moral training; while many of the processes in which they are engaged are disagreeable and noxious, requiring high temperatures, and so forth. The noble lord entered into various details to prove the accuracy of his information, and explained that the object of his bill was to abolish night work for females of whatever age, and for both sexes under thirteen; and that after October, 1846, the hours of day work for young persons under thirteen should be eight hours daily on six days of the week, or twelve hours on alternate days, with two hours for schooling in the one case, or three hours on the alternate days, in the other case. This, he contended, would not interfere with the profitable operations of capital, while it would be a great boon to the youth employed in these departments of industry.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM did not oppose the introduction of the bill, but warned the house of the danger of interfering rashly with important interests, exposed to great competition. Sir J. Graham examined some of the statements of Lord Ashley, and seemed to be of opinion that they afforded proof that the labour of children in print-works was lighter, more agreeable, and more healthy than in other manufacturing employments. There was also this essential distinction, that, in certain stages of the process, continuous labour was absolutely essential, otherwise the material would be destroyed; and though the labour was fluctuating, yet at certain periods the demand, especially when a new pattern was produced, compelled incessant and unremitting efforts to supply it. Without inspectors such a law as the one proposed would be so evaded as to be a dead letter; and, before he consented to it, he must have a line drawn, which would enable them to see how much further in this end of legislation it was necessary to go. But as the noble lord urged his proposal with much moderation, he would not oppose the introduction of his bill, to which the Government would give their best consideration.—The bill was accordingly brought in.

THE SPY SYSTEM AT THE POST-OFFICE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE renewed the complaints which he had made last session regarding the practice of the opening of letters. He characterised the report of the secret committee appointed as of an evasive and unsatisfactory character, and objected to the constitution and secrecy of the committee, from which he had himself been excluded; but the report would justify the suspicion that the committee had been instructed to go into a certain room in order to explain nothing and mystify everything. The report was full and explicit respecting the practices of early days, and the perusal of the first portion of it would create an impression that when it came down to modern times it would be exceedingly interesting; but the committee's ardour of research evaporated on arriving at the nineteenth century, and they had altogether evaded the tracing of the progress of letter-opening warrants. It had been stated that the secret letter department of the Post-office had been closed; but he believed that, as the lawyers said, it was the venue that had been changed, the practice still existing; nothing but an act of Parliament could deprive Ministers of the power. The report justified his allegation that more letters had been opened by the present Government than by their predecessors; and he could prove that Mr. Mazzini's letters had been opened, for the inspection of persons high in office, prior to the time when it was stated a general warrant had been issued, and subsequent to the date at which it was reported to have been closed. The communication of the nature of these letters to foreign powers had been denied by the Earl of Aberdeen, and was admitted in the Lords' as well as the Commons' reports; and the fact, impeaching the honour and character of England, implicated our Government, in having betrayed to a violent death the misguided men who had attempted to raise a revolution in Calabria. It should be inscribed on their tombstone, that they fell in the cause of liberty and their country, through the treachery of Britain. Mr. Duncombe then asserted that his own letters had been detained and opened, under the authority of Sir James Graham—a personal insult, as well as an insult to the constituency which he represented, for if his correspondence were not to be free, he was unworthy the position he held. Mr. Duncombe proceeded to say, "I asked the right hon. baronet whether he had opened the letters of a member of that house, and I now find that the Secretary of State, while he was guilty of the meanness and baseness of opening my letters, had not the courage to avow it." (Hear, hear, and loud cries of "chair, chair.")—The SPEAKER: The hon. member has applied expressions to another member of this house, which, I am sure, on reflection, he will be glad to explain.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE: I applied the expressions to the right honourable gentleman in his ministerial capacity, and in that alone, and to these remarks I adhere, and so they shall remain, (hear, hear.)—Mr. Duncombe concluded by moving "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the mode in which letters have been detained, opened, and resolved at the General or at any Provincial Post-office, and also into the circumstances under which every warrant for that purpose has been issued by any Secretary of State, from the 1st day of January, 1840, to the present time; the said committee to report their opinion thereon to the house, and also whether it is expedient that the practice should be continued. That the report and evidence of the secret committee of last session relative to the Post-office be referred to the said committee." Sir JAMES GRAHAM referred to the investigation that had already taken place as quite sufficient for any parliamentary purpose. There was not, he said, a single subject now brought under discussion by the honourable member that was not also a subject of his (Sir J. Graham's) evidence before the committee. He kept back nothing—he concealed nothing. If his conduct were mean and base, it was, at least, brought fully under the judgment and knowledge of the committee. If his conduct were amenable to the charge of baseness and meanness, he had, at least, the courage to make a full and perfect disclosure of it to the committee; and, in the full possession of all that knowledge, the committee acquitted him of baseness and meanness. Such epithets, whether consistent or not with the duties and position of members of that house, were, when used under the circumstances he had now to deal with, a matter to him of very great indifference indeed. The real practical question was, whether the house was to repeal or to revoke that power which the statute had given to the Secretary of State since the days of Queen Anne? They did not require further information for this—every thing which inquiry could give was now before them. If their opinion was that, upon the whole, this power was not necessary for the public safety, then the right course was for them to repeal the statute; or, if they should be of opinion that some further checks were necessary, then it would be for the house, not to repeal the statute, but to impose the necessary checks. Sir James Graham concluded by saying, that if it was their opinion that it was for the good of the public that the Secretary of State should be entrusted with this power, it would be incompatible with the honourable, and fearless, and advantageous exercise of it, that he should be called upon by the house publicly to declare all the reasons and circumstances which have led him to exercise those delicate duties imposed upon him.—Several hon. members having spoken on the subject, Sir R. PEEL defended Sir J. Graham, and said all that Ministers had done in the exercise of the power possessed by them, both with respect to Mr. Mazzini and Captain Stoltzman, had been laid fully and without reserve before a committee in which there was a majority of their political opponents; and that committee had fully acquitted them of any abuse of that authority.

The debate on Mr. Duncombe's motion was continued till nearly one o'clock, and was then adjourned till Thursday.

of Conciliation Hall.—Mr. SHEIL defended the absent members, but said he did not agree with them in their reasons for absenting themselves. He opposed the amendment. He thought it right to inflict the stamp duty on Ireland, but he thought it extremely imprudent and unjust to extend the Income tax to Ireland. If a heavy tax were levied on Ireland in the form of an Income-tax, that tax would go into the Exchequer of this country, and would not be spent in Ireland.—Sir J. TYRELL and Mr. W. WILLIAMS supported the amendment.—Mr. ROSS, Mr. BELLEW, Lord BERNARD, Mr. NEWGATE, and Sir H. W. BARRON, opposed it. The latter hon. bart. took up Mr. Roebuck's allusions to Ireland in strong terms. Sir W. BARRON said he would take the liberty of telling the honourable member that it showed gross ignorance on his part, as well as presumption, for him to dare to use this language. He would tell him more—that he would not have dared to do it if they had been present. (Laughter, and cries of "Hear, hear!"). He said, without fear of contradiction, that he would not have dared to use the language if they had been present; and he would leave the country to judge what they would think of a man who would say, in the absence of gentlemen, what he dared not say in their presence. (Cries of "Order!").—The CHAIRMAN stated his opinion that the honourable member's observations were out of order.—Sir H. W. BARRON: I am not aware that they are, Sir. (Great laughter, and cries of "Hear!").—The CHAIRMAN reiterated his opinion that the honourable gentleman was out of order.—Sir H. W. BARRON would humbly bow to the decision of the chair. But he must state that when the honourable member for Bath alluded to the taxation of Ireland, he showed the grossest ignorance of the question.—COL. CONOLLY accused Mr. Roebuck of misrepresentation, and said his remarks tended to revive those excited feelings which were fast subsiding. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assigned, as a principal reason for opposing the amendment, that, by imposing a Property-tax on the English people, he could realise out of the proceeds of that tax the largest possible amount to the Exchequer, at the least possible expense in collection. The expense of the machinery was very small, whilst the produce to the Exchequer was very large. But in Ireland no such means of collection existed, and he should find it impossible to collect such a tax without creating new machinery of an expensive character—paid assessors, collectors, and commissioners of appeal, which, in proportion to the amount produced, would have constituted the most expensive machinery for collecting a tax ever inflicted on any people whatever.—Mr. HUME assured the house he had not intended to have said a word about extending the Income-tax to Ireland; but after the speech made on Tuesday night by Colonel CONOLLY, he had altered his mind, and now thought Ireland ought to be made to pay as well as England and Scotland.—Sir ROBERT PEEL addressed Mr. HUME in a pleasant tone upon the inconsistency of changing his mind merely in consequence of a speech. He then complimented him very highly. I admire the hon. gent. (said Sir R. Peel) for the industry and zeal which for so long a period he has displayed (hear, hear); and whatever difference there is between us in political opinion, I shall always say that the hon. gent. has rendered great public services to the country. (Loud cheers.) I am a political opponent of that hon. gent., who never gave me a vote in his life, but I anticipate the judgment which will be passed on him by a grateful posterity, when I say that the hon. gent., instigated by honourable and disinterested motives, has been the means of procuring many great reductions of the public burthens. (Loud cheers.) Sir R. Peel, in opposition to the amendment, entered into some financial statistics to show that England would gain by the proposed remission of taxation in a much larger ratio than Ireland.—Mr. Sergeant MURPHY, Mr. BLACKSTONE, Col. RAWDON, Mr. CURTEIS, Mr. WALLACE, Col. SIBTHORP, Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. S. CRAWFORD, Mr. DARBY, and Lord CASTLERAUGH addressed the house.—A division then took place.—The numbers were:

For Mr. Roebuck's amendment	..	..	..	33
Against it	..	..	..	275
Majority	..	..	..	242
The committee then divided on the original resolution.				
Ayes	..	..	..	228
Noes	..	..	..	30
Majority for the original resolution	..	..	..	198
Adjourned at one o'clock.				

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The house sat but for a short time, and nothing of importance occurred. Some questions were put by Lord CAMPBELL and Lord BROUGHAM, as to the time when the new house would be finished, in answer to which Lord WHARNCLIFFE said there was not much probability of their lordships having the use of the house during this session. The roofing, he believed, was partly finished, but he would undertake to make some inquiries upon the subject.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ITALIAN REFUGEES.—Some further questions were put to the Government upon the subject of the insurrection in Italy, to which, Sir R. PEEL gave answers somewhat similar to those of the day before.—In the course of the conversation, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked, Did the Austrian Government give you any notice of the Bandieras being in Corfu?—Mr. HOPE said the Government received no notice whatever.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE: Why, it was in Mazzini's letters! (Great laughter.)

Mr. MACKINNON obtained leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of the nuisance of smoke arising from the furnaces of factories.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.—On the motion of Mr. T. DUNCOMBE the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Post-office inquiry was read.—Mr. M. MILNES rose, and addressed the house, severely censuring the conduct of the Committee. A long debate ensued, in which several hon. members took part; Lord HOWICK moved an amendment calling for a committee of inquiry into the fact, alleged by a member of that house, of letters addressed to him having been detained and opened at the General Post-office.—Mr. DISRAELI seconded the amendment in a sarcastic and telling speech against the Ministry.—At a late hour an adjournment of the debate was moved, but, on the division, was negatived by 260 to 29.—Mr. BRIGHT moved another adjournment, to which Sir R. PEEL, a large number of members having left, assented, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

LORDS.—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

SERVICE OF PROCESS BILLS.—Two important measures have been introduced into the House of Lords by Lord CAMPBELL, entitled "Courts of Common Law Process Bill" and "Courts of Common Law Process (Ireland) Bill." These bills have the object of remedying the defective state of the law at present existing, by means of which no one can recover judgment against any person resident out of the jurisdiction of her Majesty's superior courts of common law at Westminster, except by proceeding to outlawry, or by writ of Distressing. By these bills, however, power is proposed to be given to the Court or Judge, to direct service of process on persons resident out of the jurisdiction of the Courts; and the Court is to order within what time the defendant shall appear and plead. Any service abroad is to be as effectual as if made within the jurisdiction.

COMMONS.—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—On Tuesday the bill was brought in, and read a first time.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—THE SUGAR DUTIES.—Mr. M. GIBSON gave notice that he intended to move a resolution to the effect that no arrangement relative to the sugar duties would prove satisfactory to the people without an equalisation of the rate on foreign and colonial sugar.—In answer to a question from Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir R. PEEL said he did not intend to propose that the alterations in the sugar duties should extend beyond the 5th of July, 1846.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on the order of the day being read for a committee of ways and means for the purpose of proposing the sugar duties, he would move a resolution by way of amendment, "That it is the opinion of this house, that the plan proposed by her Majesty's Government in reference to the sugar duties, proposes to keep up a distinction between foreign free-labour sugar and slave-labour sugar, which is impracticable and illusory, aggravates the evil of protection given to the colonies at the expense of the consumers, and tends so greatly to impair the revenue, as to render the removal of the Income and Property-tax at the end of three years extremely uncertain and improbable."

ALLOTMENTS.—Mr. COWPER gave notice that on Tuesday, March the 4th, he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the allotment of field-gardens.

THE BURDENS UPON LAND.—Mr. WARD renewed his notice of motion for a committee of inquiry into the peculiar burdens upon land, and the exemptions from taxation claimed in respect of them, for that day fort-night.

THE WINDOW-TAX.—Lord DUNCAN gave notice of his intention on Wednesday next to bring forward the following motion:—"That the taxes levied on windows were a great burden on the country—unjust and unequal in their operation, most oppressive on those who had to bear them, and ought therefore to be immediately repealed."

ART UNIONS.—Mr. WYSE gave notice of his intention to revive his motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on Art-Unions.

THE CORN-LAWS.—Mr. CORDEN gave notice of his intention to move for a Committee to inquire into the operations of the Corn-laws on tenant-farmers.

RAILWAYS.—Mr. WALLACE gave notice that on the 6th of March he would call the attention of the house to the existing traffic on railways, and the regulations respecting third class trains; and that he would move an address to her Majesty for the appointment of a Royal Commission, to inquire into the state of railway travelling in Great Britain and Ireland, and the best means of improving the system.

NEW ELECTION.—On Tuesday Mr. FITZROY took the oaths and his seat for Lewes.

NEW WRITS.—On Tuesday new writs were moved for East Kent, in the room of Sir E. KNATCHBULL, who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (cheering), and for the borough of Thetford, Mr. W. B. BARING, having accepted the office of Paymaster of the Forces, in the room of Sir Edward KNATCHBULL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of a petition by Lord BROUGHAM, Lord CAMPBELL gave notice of his intention on Monday, to lay on the table of the house a bill for abolishing deadbands.

SUGAR DUTIES.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for an account of the equalisation of the duties on sugars in 1836, the produce of the East Indies. He

thought the objects that had been produced by the equalisation of the duties on sugar would be productive of little good if an alteration was to be made in the sugar duties with respect to the nature of the quality of sugar produced.—Lord STANLEY said that, so far as the mere papers were concerned, he had no hesitation in promising that the fullest information would be given by her Majesty's Government. He might also observe, there was no intention of imposing any additional duty upon sugar imported from the East Indies, but if the noble lord would postpone his inquiry until after the measures of her Majesty's Government were brought before the other house, all the information sought for would be fully given.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STUDENTS IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—Viscount STRANGFORD moved for a return of the Roman Catholic students who had been entered at Trinity College, Dublin, since the year 1839.—Agreed to.

THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS THROUGH THE POST-OFFICE.—Lord CAMPBELL was glad to see the noble lord the Postmaster-General in his place, and would take the opportunity of moving for a return of the number of complaints which had been made at the Post-office of the non-transmission of newspapers, within the last twelve months.—The Earl of LONSDALE had no objection to make to the motion of his noble and learned friend; but he thought it right to state that the Post-office authorities ought not to bear the blame of the whole of the complaints which had been made of the loss of newspapers at the Post-office. He should, therefore, move, as an addition, for a return of the newspapers which had been returned to the dead-letter office as having been found without directions, which would be found to be not much less than 3000 a week.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in reply to a question, said there was every reason for believing that their lordships would be able to get into the new Houses of Parliament next session.—Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair to-day at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

RAILWAY COMPANIES CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION BILL.—Lord G. SOMERSET moved the going into committee on this bill.—Mr. AGLIONBY suggested that some clause ought to be inserted for the protection of public footpaths. He wished footpaths to be placed in the same situation as public highways, and when necessary for a railway line to cross them, that a bridge should be erected.—Lord G. SOMERSET said, the subject should have his best attention.—The house then went into committee on the bill. Mr. GREENE in the chair.—In answer to a question by Mr. HENLEY, Lord G. SOMERSET said, if in committee any alterations were made, he should have no objection to reprint the bill, with its amendments.—A long desultory conversation ensued on the various clauses and number of verbal alterations made.—Col. SIBTHORP said, his opinion was pretty well known respecting railways, and he wished then to state that he believed the subscription to all railways ought to be paid up in full before the works were commenced (hear). At all events three-fourths of the capital ought to be paid up, as a guarantee to parties whose property might be interfered with and injured.—Lord G. SOMERSET said he could not adopt the opinion of the hon. and gallant member. It would, in fact, put a stop to all future projects.—Col. SIBTHORP had no intention of making such a proposition. He merely stated what his own private opinion on the subject was.—Clauses 124 to 140 were agreed to after some verbal alterations had been made. After some conversation relative to the paying dividends out of the capital stock of a company, Mr. HATTER suggested that there should be a proviso to the effect that dividends should be made out of calls, except under certain circumstances.—Lord G. SOMERSET said that between this time and the bringing up of the report, he would look more accurately into the subject of the clause, and would consider attentively the various suggestions which had been made in the course of the conversation.—Clauses 124 to 140 were then passed; and, after a few verbal alterations, the remaining clauses were agreed to.

The house then adjourned till five o'clock.

The following bills were read for the first time:—London and York Railway Bill, Norwich and Brandon Railway Bill, and Great Northern Railway Bill.

CORN-LAWS.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN gave notice that, immediately after Easter, he would move for leave to bring in a bill, authorising a drawback on that portion of foreign corn that had been used for feeding cattle.

MR. BANKES gave notice that, when the subject of the reduction of the auction duty was before the house, he should take the sense of the house on that question.

Mr. AGLIONBY gave notice, on behalf of the member for Lincolnshire, that on the 6th of March, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the employment and improvement of common lands.

Mr. MILES gave notice that in committee on the bill for the renewal of the property and income-tax, he would move a clause giving to persons assessed under schedule B, when their property was within the prescribed amount, a right of appeal, subject to the rules and conditions under schedule D.

Dr. BOWRING gave notice that on Monday he would ask the Secretary of State whether he was prepared to lay on the table of the house the correspondence of the Poor-law Commissioners on the subject of the sales of medical offices in the Dublin Union.

Mr. MILES gave notice, that on the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair on the Customs' Act, he would move, "That it is the opinion of this house that in any application of surplus revenue towards the mitigation of taxation, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the agricultural interest."

NEW ZEALAND.—EAST INDIES.—Mr. HUTT gave notice that, on Tuesday next he would move for returns relating to New Zealand. He gave notice also, that on the same day, he would move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the Government and the Directors of the East India Company, respecting the repeal or the reduction of the duties upon British Wheat and Flour imported into British India.

After several questions relative to the Sugar and the Custom duties, and Law of Settlement Bill, the adjourned debate upon the Post-Office Espionage was renewed.—Mr. J. COLLETT, before entering into the general question, considered that, for the benefit of all, the proposer of a motion ought to be allowed half an hour, and the speakers following him only a quarter of an hour each (Great laughter); for when speeches extended to two hours and two hours and a half, the little men had no chance. (Continued laughter.) With respect to the question before the house, he said that the report of the Post-Office Committee was to him most unsatisfactory.—After Mr. FERRAND had spoken, Mr. STRUTT, Mr. COLOQUHOUN, Mr. W. WILLIAMS, Mr. B. COCHRANE, Mr. BLEWETT, Lord C. HAMILTON, Mr. WATSON, and the Solicitor-General addressed the house.—Lord J. RUSSELL followed, and defended the power of Secretaries of State to open letters; but he thought Mr. DUNCOMBE had a right to inquire, and he should vote for Lord HOWICK's amendment.—Sir R. PEEL next spoke. He admitted that the Government had issued more warrants than other Governments, but the state of the country justified the exercise of the power.—Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew his motion, and the house divided on the amendment of Lord HOWICK. The numbers were—

For Lord HOWICK's amendment .. 145

Against it .. 240

Majority against the amendment .. 95

Mr. DUNCOMBE gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move that certain officers of the Post-Office should attend and state by what authority they had opened his post letters.

Adjourned at one o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF GENERAL SHARPE.—This gallant and venerable officer died at Leamington Spa on the 12th inst., at an advanced age. The deceased had seen a great deal of service. His commission as general was dated January, 1837.

RETIRING NAVY LIST.—It is said to be the intention of Government to make a retired list for the navy, in all its grades, after each officer has reached his 60th year.

The Victoria and Albert and the Rattler were paid advanced pay at Portsmouth on Tuesday. Captain Lord ADOLPHUS FITZCLARENCE joined the yacht on Monday. The Rattler went to Spithead on Tuesday evening, and the Royal yacht and the Black Eagle, Master Commander COOK, went out of harbour on Wednesday morning, and the three steamers left Spithead about one o'clock, P.M., that day, for Plymouth, on their trial cruise; it is said the Firebrand, Capt. HOPE, will join them off that port, to be tried with the squadron.

The batteries and defences at Portsmouth are about to be strengthened, especially those commanding the entrance of the harbour. Four additional 32-pounder guns have been mounted on the King's Bastion, and it is understood that some new works will be shortly commenced along the beach between Southsea Castle and the lines.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF EFFINGHAM.—This nobleman, we are sorry to say, died at Brompton last week. The deceased, Kenneth Alexander Howard, Earl of Effingham, and Baron Howard of Effingham, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was only son of Mr. Henry Howard, of Arundel, and the Hon. Maria Mackenzie, second daughter of Kenneth Viscount FORTROSE, eldest son of the Earl of Seaforth. He was born November 29, 1767. His lordship, who had been in the army nearly 60 years, had eminently distinguished himself in that branch of the service. The noble Earl was for some years Colonel of the 70th Foot, but on a vacancy occurring in the 3rd (Buffs) in January, 1832, his Lordship was appointed to that regiment, which he has held ever since. The title now devolves on Lord Howard, the Earl's eldest son.

An accurate account has been compiled of all the newly-projected lines of railway, with the estimated amount of capital required for their completion, with the decision of the Board of Trade up to the 6th inst. By this return it appears that the number then sanctioned by the Board of Trade was 29, lines rejected 31, postponed 14, and not then decided upon 80, making a total of 154. The estimated capital of the English railways sanctioned by the Board is £10,240,000, not reported upon £47,800,000, those postponed £1,810,000, rejected £20,830,000; Irish railways—sanctioned £3,235,000, not reported upon £5,780,000, postponed £520,000, rejected £1,500,000; making an aggregate of £94,770,000. This is exclusive of small branches and connecting links, which will probably require about ten millions additional capital.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

After the presentation of a petition by Lord BROUGHAM, Lord CAMPBELL gave notice of his intention on Monday, to lay on the table of the house a bill for abolishing deadbands.

SUGAR DUTIES.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved for an account of the equalisation of the duties on sugars in 1836, the produce of the East Indies. He

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONNET TO INNOCENCE.

Say whence is Innocence? that shines so bright
Bedecked as 'tis in robe of snowy white,
Whence doth it come with purity combined?
When best displayed within the Human mind
'Tis found in infancy but not retained
'Tis lost in womanhood—and 'tis ne'er regained,

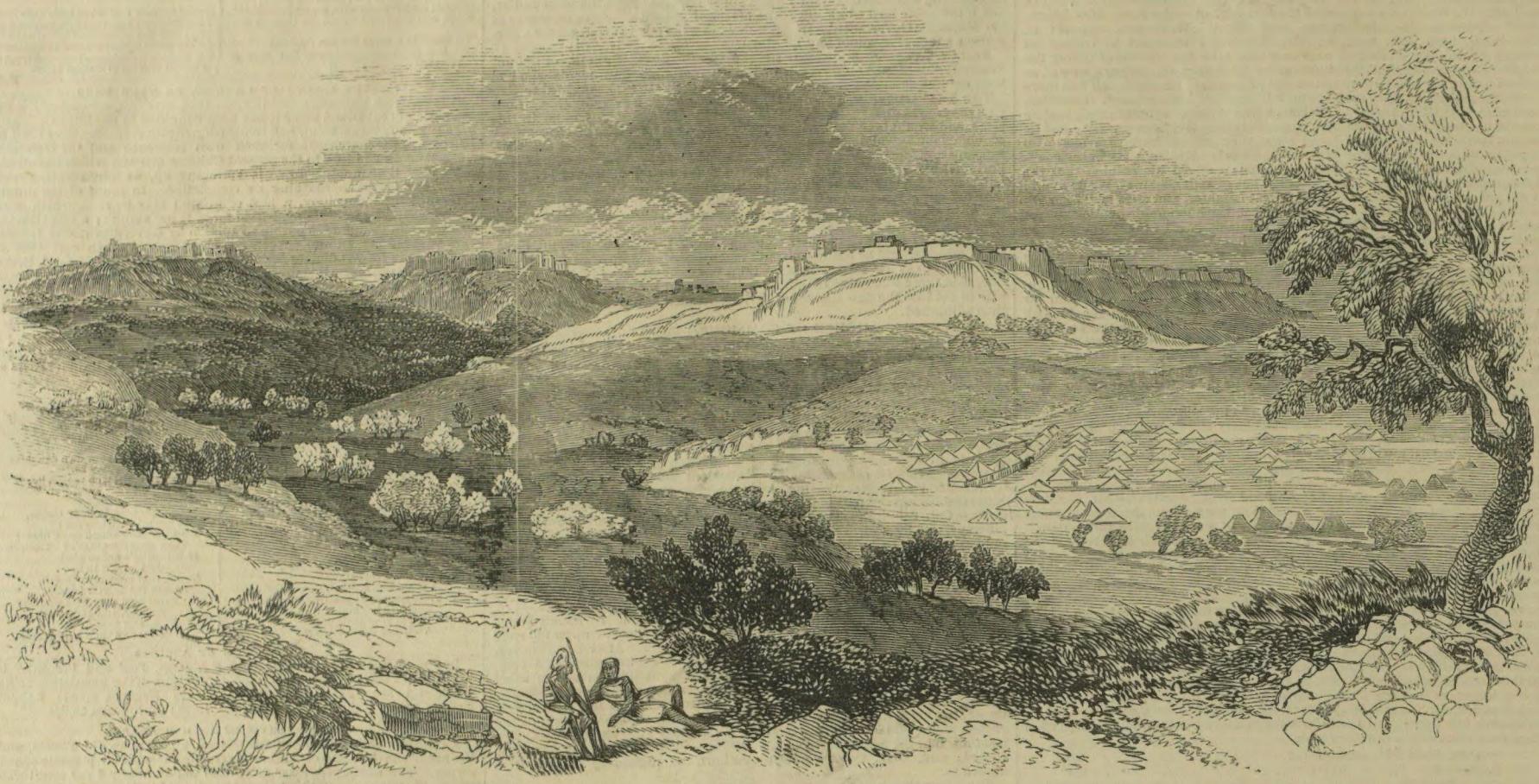
A sacred symbol of eternal Love.

E. M. S.

THE ISLAND OF VICTORIA OR HONG KONG.

A letter from Victoria, dated Oct. 22, 1844,

THE WAR IN KOLAPORE.



HILL FORTS OF POWANGHUR AND PUNALLA.

By the last India Mail was received the interesting intelligence of the capture by the European and Native troops, of the strong Hill Forts of Powanghur and Punalla, near the town of Kolapore, in the southern Mahattra country. Both of these forts were occupied by a large body of insurgent Ghudkuries and Sebundies, belonging to the Kolapore state; and their capture has put an end to the disturbances which existed in this district at the time of the departure of the previous mail. The results of the action are thus summarily given:—

The celebrated fortresses of Punalla and Powanghur, which lie to the north of the town of Kolapore, at a distance of about fifteen miles, were captured in a most gallant manner on the 1st of December, by the force under the command of General Delamotte. The only remarkable casualty was the death of Colonel Hicks of the Bombay army, who had one of his legs shattered by a cannon ball, which passed through his horse and injured the other leg. He died within a few hours. This occurred at the taking possession of the little town, at the foot of the rock fortress.



DISTANT VIEW OF POWANGHUR AND PUNALLA.

The capture of Punalla, which was looked upon in that country as being impregnable, has tended to bring about the submission of the inhabitants, who prefer now to rely on the mercy of the British authorities rather than attempt making a fruitless resistance even in their best forts. Colonels Outram and Orans have been both removed from Kolapore, and Captain Douglas Graham, an officer of great promise, has been despatched by the Bombay Government thither for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Reeves, the Political Commissioner, in introducing a system of peace and good government into these districts. There appears to be a wanton tyranny practised by the Ministers of the Rajah of Kolapore, which has driven his subjects into rebellion, and renders the removal of the Rajah, his Ministers, and his system, a matter of political utility.

Colonel Orans, who had been a prisoner during some days in Punalla, was voluntarily liberated by the inhabitants two days before that fortress was attacked. They had hoped to obtain favourable terms by his liberation.

By aid of two obliging correspondents, one of whom dates from Kirkee, near Poona, we are enabled to present to our readers accurate sketches of the localities of this decisive action. The following are the details of the operations from General Delamotte's despatch from headquarters, Camp before Punalla:—

The breaching battery having opened on the morning of the 1st, within 350 yards of the walls of Punalla, which in two hours began to progress rapidly, I was convinced that a practicable breach would be effected in sufficient time to carry the place by storm with sufficient day-light to enable precautionary measures to be taken to prevent the escape of the insurgents during the night. I therefore ordered the storming party to be held in readiness under Lieutenant Colonel Brough

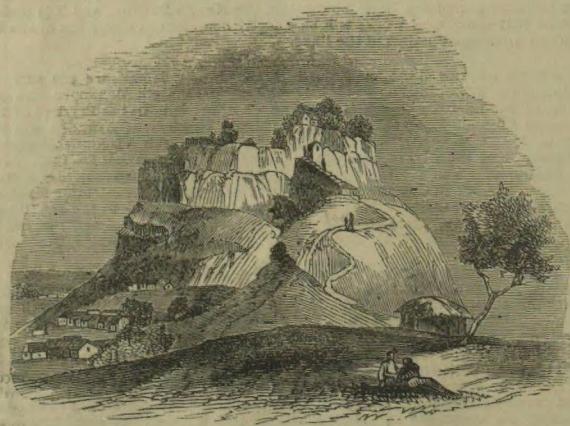
who had urgently solicited to command it (200 of his own men composing the assaulting column), which I readily assented to. About four P.M. the breach was reported practicable, when I immediately ordered the advance from the breaching battery. They were covered by the field pieces and mortars most judiciously arranged to keep down the fire of the enemy, which was most efficiently carried into execution by Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, commanding the artillery.

The difficulty of reaching the walls was very great, from the rugged and steep ascent, which led to a ledge or path by which they were obliged to proceed, flanked by a very heavy fire from the walls, and large stones hurled down upon them as they advanced, which they did in a most gallant manner to the breach. Among the first and foremost I noticed Lieutenant-Colonel Brough, Lieutenant Graham, and the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Outram, C. B. (Major Peat, C. B., when at the head of the storming party, being temporarily disabled by a stone), Lieutenant Mardall and some riflemen, who I had observed had got close under the walls from the gateway side, after which I could not discriminate individuals. About half the storming party had entered the breach, when the reserve advanced under Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who, seeing the difficulty of the ascent and time taken by the storming party, inclined to the right by a much easier route up a road which led to the gateway, whence the breach was reached.

In about an hour the place was entirely in our possession, and every precautionary measure taken to prevent the escape of any of the insurgents during the night; but no correct information could be obtained regarding Babjee Ahirakur, the leader of the rebels; the following morning the bodies of Babjee Ahirakur and Appa Manga, the former the chief and the latter one of the principal leaders of the rebel Sebundies, were found among the slain. Upwards of 2000 prisoners have been taken; two of the most important are Babjee Saloonker and Luximon Naik Jaddow, also the Killadars (Havildars) of Punalla and Powanghur.

The difficulty of closely investing these two forts has been very great, from the magnitude and extent of the place; but many obstacles were overcome by the storm and taking of the north pettah by the 3rd brigade, under the late much to be lamented Lieutenant-Colonel Hicks, who was killed on that occasion; Lieutenant-Colonel Poole, C. B., her Majesty's 22nd Regiment; and, subsequently, Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey, her Majesty's 14th Dragoons, who succeeded to the command of the 3rd brigade; the vigilance of that brigade throughout the siege contributed greatly to our success."

"I beg to conclude with a short account of our progress from Buddeghur. From the base of the hill we marched on the 20th of November, a distance of 47 miles 6 furlongs, to our present position. At daylight on the 1st of December the guns were in position at 350 yards, and at four o'clock P.M. the place was carried by assault—a place regarding which, in an extract from a confidential letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Welsh in 1827, to Lieutenant-Colonel Hardy, the Quartermaster-General of the Bombay army, who was well acquainted with the fort of Punalla, the former states, 'With my present knowledge, however, of the only defects, I would undertake to capture it in two or three months, by excessive, but certain labour; it is a Gibraltar on the Neilgherries.'



WESTERN GATE OF POWANGHUR.

The reports relate several instances of British intrepidity, in addition to those above mentioned. Thus, Major Gilland, an old and gallant officer in command of the Queen's, rose from his sick-bed to lead his regiment, and was carried up the steep ascent and breach by his men.

The conduct of both officers and men of the whole detachment, European and Native, who were constantly intermixed, was characterised by the greatest coolness and intrepidity throughout the day, under a very heavy and almost incessant fire of all arms; the fatigue and exertions required of them (which were much increased by the nature of the ground) during 10 hours being borne with the utmost cheerfulness, though much exhausted, not having partaken of food from the previous evening.

The killed and wounded, considering the extent of the operations, the strength of the garrison, and the resistance made, it is gratifying to state, are few. On the victors entering one of the forts, there was not



EAST SIDE OF PUNALLA.

a man, woman, or child found within it, only a few of the killed of the enemy.

We subjoin a few lines detailing the Illustrations:—

1. A General View of the Forts of Powanghur and Punalla.
2. A Distant View of the Forts.
3. The Western Face of the Fort of Powanghur, from the platform at the base of the great bastion of Punalla, the mainpoint being a naked rock, 80 feet perpendicular.

4. The East Side of Punalla, from the ascent to the Northern Gateway, the entrance of the storming party. On the lofty point, to the right, is the Nigah Khana (look-out house).

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, her Majesty and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Earl of Liverpool; at his seat, Buxted Park, about 19 miles from Brighton, between Uckfield and Maresfield. The Queen and his Royal Highness rode in a close carriage, preceded by outriders, but without any escort. At the White Hart, Lewes, where her Majesty was to change horses, the inhabitants had collected in great numbers; all the windows in the High-street, down which her Majesty was to pass, were thronged with ladies, and the hotel and some other houses were decorated with flags. Her Majesty arrived at Lewes at half-past 12, and was received with loyal greetings from the inhabitants. At the entrance of Uckfield, a triumphal arch of evergreens had been constructed by the inhabitants, who also turned out to receive their Sovereign with manifestations of loyalty. Thence to Buxted her Majesty and Prince Albert were escorted by the Earl of Liverpool. After partaking of lunch her Majesty and the Royal party, were shown over the mansion, and at 3 o'clock took their departure for Brighton, and reached the Pavilion about half-past 5 o'clock. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Palace in the evening, and had audience of her Majesty.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.—CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 15.—The sensation produced throughout this University on the news of Mr. Ward's degradation at Oxford was nothing to that which followed it in quick succession yesterday, in consequence of the announcement that the Camden Society, which had been going on so flourishingly, and could boast of such ample funds and so many high and distinguished members, had dissolved itself on the previous evening. It had been rumoured some days previously that such an event might be expected, in consequence of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust's decision given in the case of the stone altar erected in the Round Church in this town by the Society.

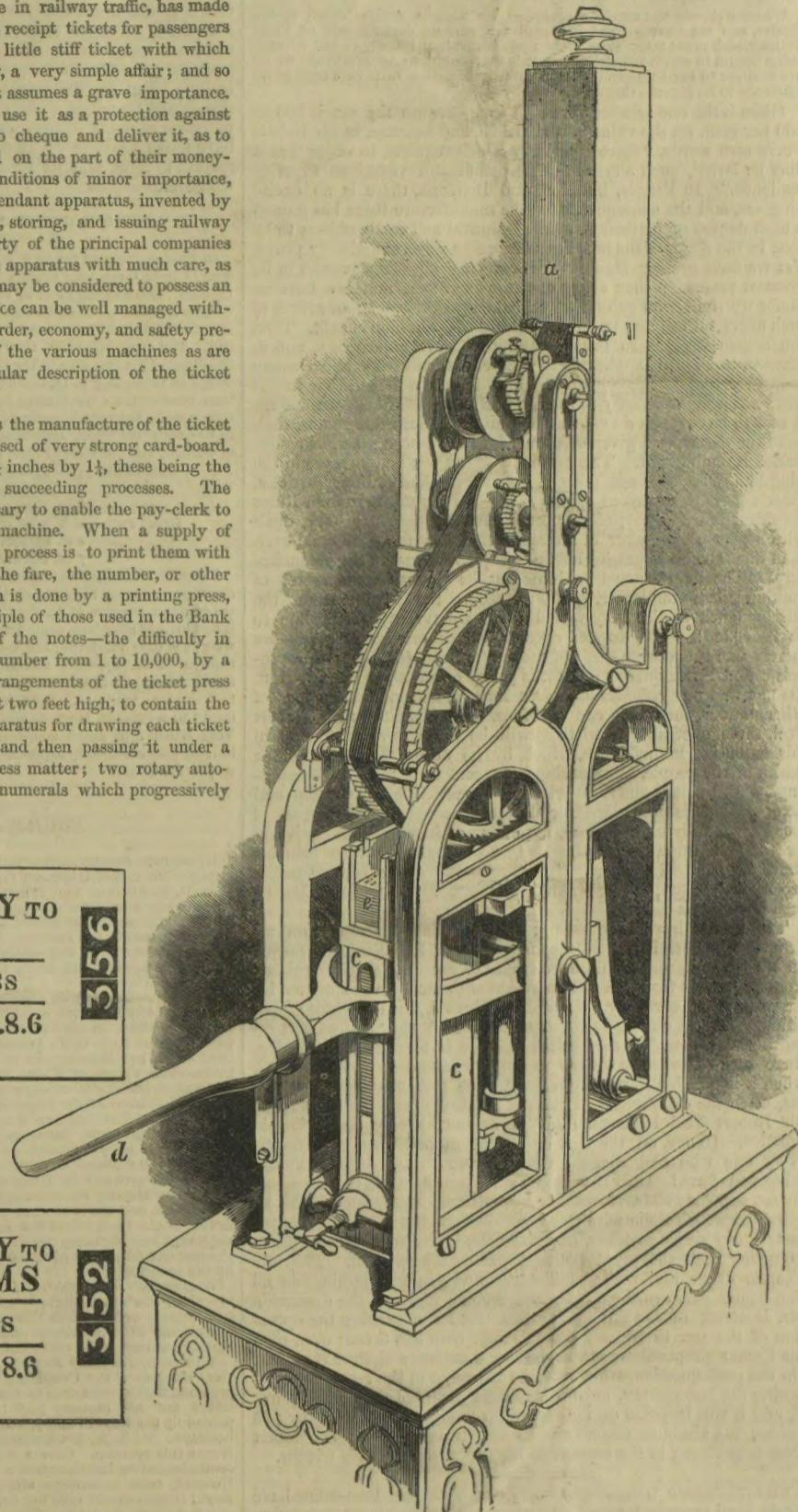
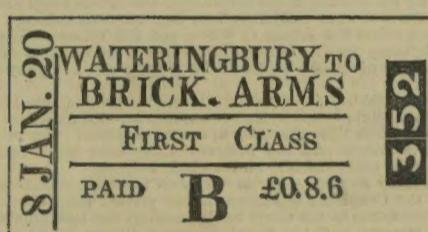
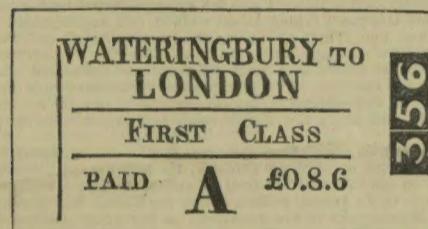
TOTTENHAM CHURCH.—The innovations attempted to be introduced into this church have been abandoned.



RAILWAY TICKET MACHINERY.

The vast increase which has taken place in railway traffic, has made the preparation and management of the receipt tickets for passengers an operation of extreme difficulty. The little stiff ticket with which we have become so familiar, is, apparently, a very simple affair; and so it is in itself, but, in its official relations, it assumes a grave importance. Not only have the railway companies to use it as a protection against dishonest passengers, but they have so to cheque and deliver it, as to defend themselves against loss by fraud on the part of their money-takers and clerks. These, and many conditions of minor importance, have been accomplished in a series of dependent apparatus, invented by Mr. Thomas Edmondson, for the printing, storing, and issuing railway tickets, and which are now in use by thirty of the principal companies in the kingdom. We have examined the apparatus with much care, as in the present aspect of railway affairs it may be considered to possess an interest for the whole world: no pay-office can be well managed without it; and in offices where it is used, order, economy, and safety prevail. Our cuts exhibit such portions of the various machines as are necessary for making the following popular description of the ticket system intelligible.

The first thing which claims attention, is the manufacture of the ticket itself, which our readers are aware is composed of very strong card-board. This is cut by a machine to the size of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$, these being the dimensions suited to the printing and succeeding processes. The strength and stiffness of the card is necessary to enable the pay-clerk to push it endwise into the date-printing machine. When a supply of blank tickets has been prepared, the next process is to print them with the name of a station, class of carriage, the fare, the number, or other regulation marks of the company, which is done by a printing press, constructed in some respects on the principle of those used in the Bank of England for printing the numbers of the notes—the difficulty in both cases being to print a consecutive number from 1 to 10,000, by a self-acting machine. The mechanical arrangements of the ticket press consist in an upright columnar tube, about two feet high, to contain the blank tickets to be printed; a feeding apparatus for drawing each ticket from the bottom of the tube separately, and then passing it under a "form" of type for printing the letter-press matter; two rotary automatic wheels, bearing on their edges the numerals which progressively



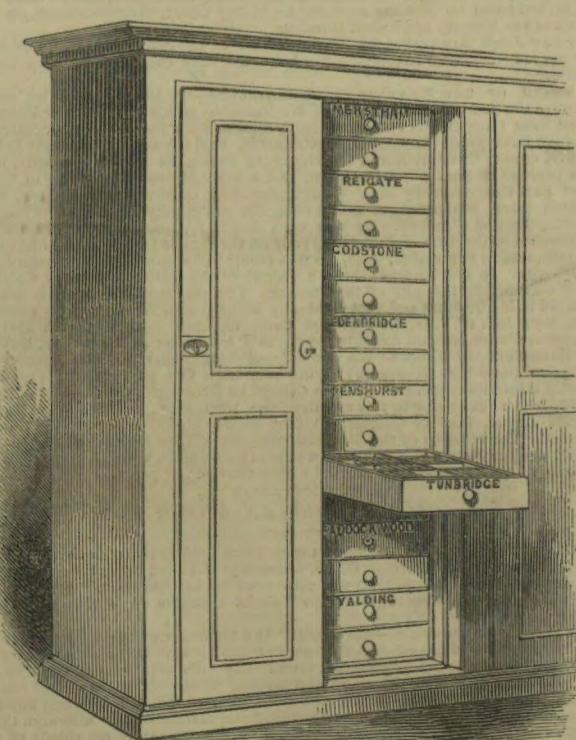
RAILWAY TICKET PRINTING MACHINE.

change a figure after each impression, to form the number which appears on the end of the tickets; a set of ratchet wheels and pulls suitably adjusted for altering the wheels bearing the figures, as the progressive number of the ticket requires; a travelling, or "endless" band, previously saturated with ink for the purpose of inking the type and wheels, and a pressure table for giving the impression. The whole

of this very beautiful apparatus is worked by a hand-lever, printing at every stroke a ticket bearing a consecutive number, and discharging it in a receiver below. As sufficient supplies of each description of tickets are printed, they are placed under the care of a responsible person, in the drawer of a cabinet divided into stations, and first, second, and third class compartments, to be kept as a stock in readiness to supply the booking clerks with such as may, from time to time, be required. This machine is capable of completing two hundred tickets per minute.

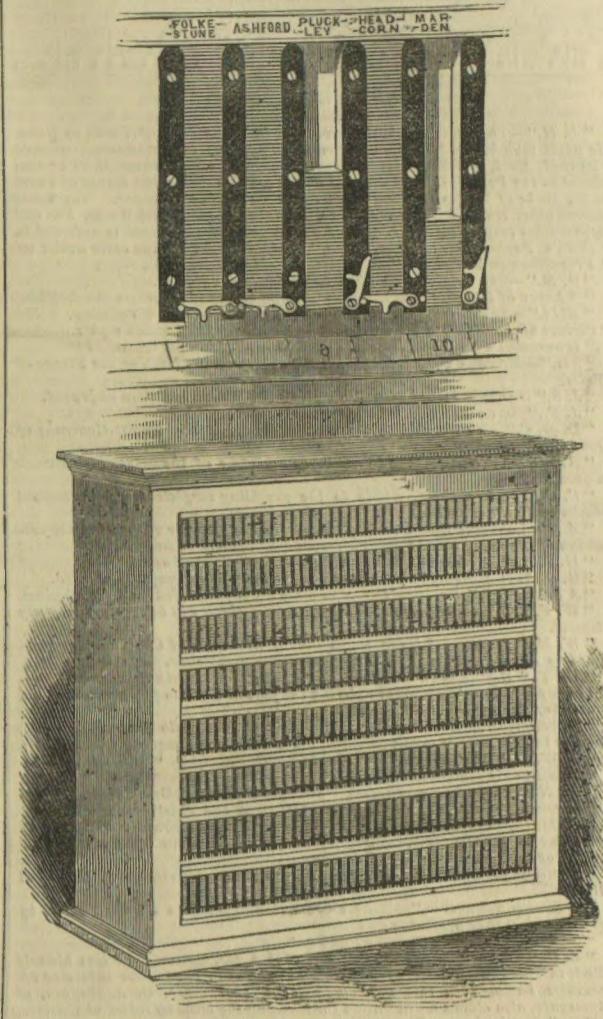
Another small machine is also employed, for the purpose of checking, with greater facility, the consecutive numbers on the tickets, and of counting them, on their being forwarded to the booking clerks. These clerks are debited with every supply of tickets, in a book ruled in proper form; and daily returns of the issues are made by them, and forwarded to the check office, with the tickets that may have been collected from passengers alighting at each of the respective stations; which returns are properly checked off, and accounted for by the clerk appointed for that purpose. Other concise arrangements of accounts are constituted in the system, which are adapted to the passenger department of any railway.

The booking-counter of a station is fitted up with a nest of drawers, divided into compartments, for the purpose of keeping the stock of each description of tickets distinct, and which are properly labelled. In connection with this cabinet, a smaller one, for the retail stock—the tickets actually under issue—stands on the counter, immediately before the booking clerk. This cabinet consists of a series of upright shafts, in which the piles of tickets for the respective stations are placed; at the bottom of each of these shafts an aperture, and a partial opening of the bottom of the shaft is so arranged, that by the application of a finger tip, a single ticket may, at the demand of a traveller, be instantaneously withdrawn. Each of these shafts has an index at bottom, which the clerk raises on first taking a ticket, and leaves it raised, as a notification to the check-clerk that a ticket has been taken from that column, which saves him the trouble of counting the tickets of a column from which none had been sold. In front of the withdrawing apertures of this cabinet, on the edge of the board which forms its base, a slip of slate is fixed, and on this, at the commencement of business in the morning, the clerk writes opposite the shaft from which he for the first time that day withdraws a ticket, the number, in order that the check-clerk, by a comparison of such number with the number of the bottom ticket of the pile remaining unsold, may at once ascertain the quantity of tickets removed, and compare it with the cash received. A further



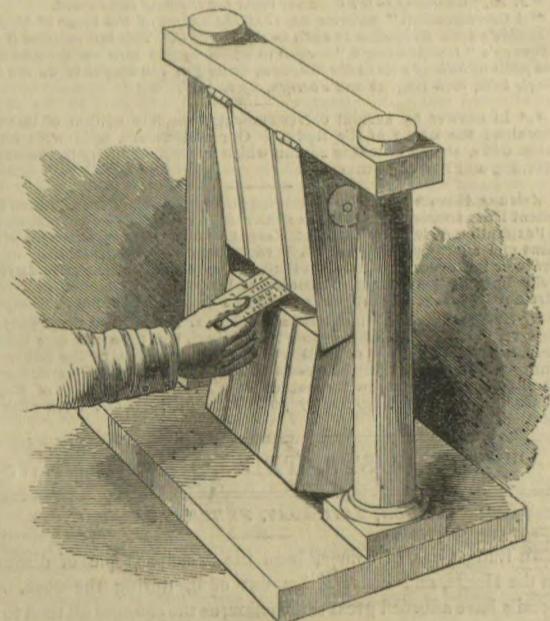
TICKET CABINET.

check on all parties is provided in the printing press, to which we alluded above, for printing the date on the tickets as they are issued to passengers.



ARRANGEMENTS OF A TICKET DELIVERY BOX.

The apparatus we have described was first perfected on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, and by it, such is the simple, comprehensive, and certain character of its arrangements, that with a single set of the machines, any extent of traffic, or any number of stations on a railway, may be supplied.



PAY OFFICE DATE PRINTING MACHINE.

PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1845.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication in Scotland, viz.—The Clydesdale Junction Railway, the Caledonian, the Edinburgh and Glasgow—Stirling Branch, the Edinburgh and Hawick, the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle, the Scottish Central, have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Clydesdale Junction, Caledonian, Edinburgh and Hawick, the Scottish Central; and against the Edinburgh and Glasgow—Stirling Branch, Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle.

C. W. PASLEY.
D. O. BRIEN.

G. R. PORTER.
S. LAING.

DEATH OF THE NIECE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We regret to state that a letter from Malta mentions the death of Mrs. Bonham, the lady of the British Consul at Tabrez, and the niece of the Premier, whose family thus sustains a second domestic calamity within a short period.

LEWES ELECTION.—The withdrawal of Mr. G. B. Kemp from the field on Saturday evening, dispossessed this election of all interest. The consequence was, the re-election on Monday of the Hon. H. Fitzroy (a Lord of the Admiralty) without opposition.

RESTORATION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—The public and connoisseurs will learn with sincere gratification, that this invaluable relic of antiquity, although so seriously fractured and mutilated, is considered by Sir Henry Ellis to be capable, to certain extent, of restoration, so as still to remain extant in shape for the admiration of the world of art. At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Windus, addressing the members on the subject, said in reference:—"It was but too true that nothing could restore to them the vase itself; but genuine copies had fortunately been made. The late Mr. Pichler, the eminent engraver of gems, struck with its extreme beauty, moulded the vase at Rome. This mould was put into the hands of Mr. Tassie, and after a certain number (only a few) of casts were made, it was destroyed. A few of these casts are extant. The Marquis of Exeter, Mr. A. Pellatt, and he himself (Mr. Windus) possess copies. Sir Henry Ellis stated that the British Museum had also one of these copies, which would, as early as possible, be exhibited to the public. The vase, by Wedgwood, it appears, is only a modern copy, and not cast from the original. Sir Henry Ellis also stated that the vase had not sustained so much injury as was expected; that the principal figures were preserved, and two persons, named Doubleday and Bullock, employed in the museum, would be able to put it together again.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 23.—Third Sunday in Lent.
 MONDAY, 24.—St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr, beheaded, A. D. 62.
 TUESDAY, 25.—Earl of Essex beheaded, 1601.
 WEDNESDAY, 26.—Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815.
 THURSDAY, 27.—Hare hunting ends.
 FRIDAY, 28.—Montaigne born, 1533.
 SATURDAY, March 1.—St. David, Tutelary Patron of Wales, died 544.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 1.									
Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.				
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 26	3 42	3 58	4 15	4 34	4 52	5 8	5 28	5 47	6 8

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"L. H."—The Duke of Wellington sits in the House of Lords as Duke. He never took his seat by any other rank, though he was successively created Viscount, and Marquis; during the years he bore these titles he was absent in the Peninsula, and when he at last took his seat in the House of Peers as the Duke of Wellington, all the patents were read together. There are several other Dukes who sit as such besides those of the Blood Royal. For full information respecting the House of Peers, our correspondent is referred to "Dodd's Parliamentary Companion," and the work of the same writer on "Precedence and Priority."

"G. M."—The pamphlet on Linlithgow has been received.
 "A Lover of Pencil," Cambridge.—We shall be happy to receive the sketches.
 "Eida."—The Colosseum is now closed for repair and refitting. The "Picture of London" is the most complete guide to the London sights.
 "Ignoramus'" musical inquiries shall be replied to next week.
 "Am."—Sir John Pirie received his Baronetcy on the birth of the Prince of Wales.
 "J. S." is thanked; but Mount St. Michael has been too often engraved.
 "J. F."—Serne Abbas.—Not at present.
 "B. B. C."—No Dicut.—Col. George Macdonald is Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica.
 "R. W." Newcastle.—We do not know the name of the maker of the clock in question.
 "C. C." Dublin, shoud apply to the presiding magistrate for authorised admission to the reporter's box.
 "Z." a Constant Reader.—If the property has been for 20 years in the possession of the party named, our correspondent cannot recover it.
 "H. J. A." Wellington, is thanked: the Portrait shall appear.
 "G. S. A. B." Abingdon.—The minority might be successfully pleaded.
 "A Subscriber," Bridgnorth.—The plate should be folded as a frontispiece.
 "W. V. F. S."—Any person may make a will, which will be legal, if properly attested.
 "W. M." Bolton.—A large engraving of the Earl of Chatham was published by Boydell, and may be purchased of any printseller.
 "W. T." Bedale.—The libellous paper (a copy of which has been sent) cannot be exposed to sale without rendering the person liable to prosecution, at the consent of the Attorney-General.
 "A Subscriber," Exeter.—The charge for our Journal to Subscribers is 6d., payable in advance: if credit be given, an extra sum is generally charged.
 "G. W. J." Sark, shall be attended to.
 "Twa Bonnie Maidens."—Deferred.
 "W. N." Lynn.—The expression of "Now for the Grand Secret," just before execution, has been attributed to Dr. Dodd and Thistlewood.
 "B. M. C." Clara, Ireland.—Any Number of our Journal may be had by remitting 6d. for the same. Subscribers supplied from our Office receive intimation of their Subscriptions falling due.
 "Credence Crucis" should refer to our former description of the Great Britain.
 "A Surrey Subscriber."—Bakers are not compelled to sell their bread by weight, unless they profess to do so.
 "Antique," Clerkenwell.—We think not.
 "S. C." of Clifton, informs "L. F." that a Mr. Casson, who was himself blind, invented raised letters for teaching the blind to read: our informant remembers having seen this gentleman about 1804. Mr. G. A. Hu, hes, of Ramsgate, also claims an invention for teaching the blind by raised characters.
 "W." Nottingham.—The South Sea Bubble was in the year 1720.
 "Q. L."—We are not aware who wrote the "History of a Flirt."
 "M. J."—No.
 "A. N. S." Leamington, should write to a navy agent.
 "C. F."—The executor can deduct the duty from the legacy.
 "M. S."—We do not answer questions as to a lady's age.
 "J. B."—Any law bookseller in Chancery-lane.
 "Terpikeraunos."—We are not disposed to admit the superiority, in either respect.
 "A Constant Reader."—Remuneration depends upon merit.
 "J. B." Guernsey.—We have no room for the long law report.
 "A Correspondent" informs us, that the weight of the tenor of St. Mary Redcliffe's bells, Bristol, is 48 cwt., in the key of C. This information is from Shipway's "Campanologia," a work in which may be seen an account of all the peals of bells of note in the kingdom, as well as the weight of all the large single bells, both English and Foreign, up to 1816.

* * * In answer to several correspondents, our late edition of last week contained the whole of the Budget. Our subscribers, who wish for the latest news, should order the edition which leaves London by the Saturday's Morning and Evening Posts.

Avis aux Abonnés Français.—Messrs. Aubert et Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, print leurs souscripteurs à l'ILLUSTRATED LONDON News de se rappeler, qu'à l'expiration de leur abonnement, l'avant dernier numéro leur sera adressé dans une enveloppe colorée. A la réception de cet avertissement, et pour prévenir toute interruption dans l'envoi du journal, ils sont priés de renouveler immédiatement leur abonnement: les journaux Anglais ne pouvant être envoyés franc de port par la poste sept jours après la publication.

NOTICE TO FRENCH SUBSCRIBERS.—Messrs. Aubert and Co., Place de la Bourse, Paris, beg to inform their Subscribers, that from this date they will receive intimation of the expiration of their subscription, by the last number but one of the paper being addressed in a coloured envelope; particular care should be taken to renew the subscription in time, as the law of England is, that no paper shall go free by post to foreign parts one week after publication.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

THE Budget has, of course, been the principal topic of discussion in the House, and conversation out of it, during the week. The details have afforded great satisfaction, as the changes all tend to give a stimulus to industry, and produce what the people most want—employment. The removal of the duties on the import of raw materials of manufacture are of this nature. The duty on cotton-wool, slight as it was, acted as an injury to our trade, particularly as it fell heaviest on the coarser fabrics in which the most material was consumed. The abolition of the duties on exports is a most beneficial measure and rests on a sound principle; they were not productive, entailed great labour on the Customs' department, and restricted industry in a vexatious manner. The four hundred and thirty articles that have totally disappeared from the tariff—the Custom-house officials knowing their place no more—are many of them insignificant and "remote from use"; Sir Robert Peel refrained from reading the list lest he should "excite the laughter of the House." But they are all required, more or less, for some purpose or other, and as they produced little to the Revenue, there was the less reason for taxing them. Indirectly, the beneficial effect of the change will be felt by trade in many different ways. But the greatest alteration, the one of which the good effect will be the most distinctly visible, is the removal of the excise on glass. This beautiful manufacture is one of those on which the Excise laws and regulations have weighed like an incubus; no improvement, no change in a process could be made without a law-created difficulty; the trade was fettered in a thousand ways, which those only who have had occasion to come into collision with the Excise can comprehend. The Board was a direct police force placed over commerce, and the continual watch it was obliged to keep lest any of its myriad of regulations should be infringed, had the double effect of preventing capital being embarked in trades so restricted, and making it impossible for the capital already engaged in them to be employed to the best advantage. We mentioned this branch of manufacture last week, among others, as one of those which could make the best claim on the Government; after alluding to the soap trade, we remarked:—"The glass and paper makers have almost as much cogency of fact and argument on their side when they advance the same claim to relief; the excise-man's supervision confines every step of the necessary processes to the old path, and with its hands tied by Acts of Parliament and

Board orders, modern enterprise cannot freely employ modern science, skill, or discovery, though ever so much disposed to do so." On this point the Premier's statement was almost identical in the opinion expressed. He says:—

We have closely and carefully reviewed the various duties levied by the Excise, and we have viewed in detail the various departments of those duties which press most grievously upon individual interests: but without being bound to admit which of them it is that ought to be removed, we do not hesitate to say that each of them presents a *prima facie* case against its existence in its present shape.

Glass is the one selected for remission, because the tax is 200 or 300 per cent. on the value of the article, and because, in Sir Robert Peel's own words, "there is no duty which requires, in order that it may be levied, such a system of perpetual and vexatious superintendence." In France, Belgium, and Bohemia, there is no excise on glass, and the consequence is the manufacture there has gained a high degree of perfection, as the beautiful and costly objects to be seen in the shops of the importers of foreign glass abundantly prove. Yet we have greater facilities for carrying on every process in its greatest perfection than either of those countries, and we have no doubt we shall soon exhibit a decided superiority. In an article of such universal use any improvement will be a common benefit. Then the article itself is so brilliant and pure in its appearance, and so clean in use, and is applicable in such countless forms to so many purposes, that it is no wonder there is such a demand for it. It was once a greater rarity than gold and silver. The Emperor Nero is said to have given an enormous sum for two drinking-cups, that, from the description given of them, must have been glass, or a substance resembling it. There is now scarcely a housekeeper in the kingdom who does not possess, as common and ordinary articles, vessels perhaps superior to those which the luxurious Roman Ruler considered rarities. Another potentate, mentioned in history, dealt with a poor glass-maker in a manner that was more effectual even than our Excise in putting a stop to improvements in the manufacture. The man proved to him that he possessed the secret of making glass malleable, and to secure the world from the mischief such a discovery would cause, the tyrant ordered him to be beheaded! We do not execute our improvers of glass—we merely fine them large sums of money, and subject them to a process called Exchequering; but it is pretty effectual, as appears from the fact that our colonies buy glass largely, better, and cheaper, of other nations, than they can do of us. But, thanks to Sir Robert Peel, these miserable restrictions will be done away with, and in this extensive manufacture, which, by its utility, ministers to the health of the people, by securing light and warmth to their dwellings, and, by its beauty, is prized as an article of decoration and luxury, which is demanded for different causes by all degrees of society, we fully expect to see an immense increase. Were it but for this alteration alone, the Budget of 1845 would be valuable above all its predecessors. If we are to have the Income-tax, it becomes more supportable, if in principle not less objectionable, by such changes as these.

Two nights have been occupied in debating the resolution affirming the continuation of the Income-tax. Mr. Roebuck moved an amendment, that would have excluded Income (as distinguished from Property) from the full operation of the tax, and supported his views ably and earnestly. Lord John Russell, and the whole Opposition, joined in one chorus of denunciation of the "odious and inquisitorial impost," as they called it. But in all their fault-finding, there seemed to be an *arrière pensée*, a fore-casting for the period, when it is possible if not probable that the present outlays may be the ins, when the denouncers of the tax in theory may find it (indeed Sir Robert Peel more than hinted as much) very convenient in practice. Hence, on the test of a division being applied, nearly every one who had spoke against the tax, voted for it in its unmitigated form! Only 55 members, about a tenth of the whole House, supported Mr. Roebuck's proposition. Most properly did he keenly reproach them with this inconsistency, but it is almost hopeless for any single member, however able, to commence a movement to which both the great political parties are opposed. They are like the upper and nether millstones, and grind to nothingness all that comes between them. On the second night of the discussion Mr. Roebuck moved another amendment for extending the operation of the tax to Ireland, but this met with less favour even than his former proposition; it was lost by a majority against it of 242. On the next question, which was the affirming of the resolution proposing the Income-tax, only 30 members recorded their vote against it, and it was imposed on the nation for another three years by 228 voices, the absolute majority in its favour being 198. Sir Robert Peel is as strong in the support of his opponents as of his friends.

THE unfortunate transactions connected with the Post-office have again been brought forward in Parliament, with even better information and more distinct proof of the extent to which the Government aided a foreign power in drawing within its grasp some misguided men, who were led into an act of rebellion by a paid agent of that Government itself! Such detestable treachery is absolutely sickening, but it is in perfect accordance with the system on which the Italian states of Austria are ruled. It is in vain sought to conceal the main fact, that, in consequence of information procured through the English Post-office, sufficient intimation was given to the foreign power to enable it to act with its accustomed cunning and vindictiveness. No names may have been given, nothing direct may have been stated of anybody actually within the power of that Government at that time; but a mere hint is enough to set the secret agents of such a state at work, and they were not long before they got the victims they had marked out in their clutches, and then a discharge of musketry soon settled all. All exiles in England are closely enough watched by the agents of the despots who have banished them. Russia keeps a sleepless eye on the Poles, and Austria watches the Italians. To the miserable spies of these powers let it be left to do the base work by which they infamously earn their bread; but let not one of the most important of our Government establishments degrade itself to being their aider and abettor in the task of treachery. By doing so, it actually becomes the tool of these tools. For instance, every effort was made by some of the Russian agents to earn a character for zeal and vigilance during the visit of the Emperor. They more than hinted plots and projects of assassination; the English Post-office was of course obsequiously placed at their service; various letters were opened, merely with the result of finding—nothing. Thus was the Executive hoaxed; but the end was gained. It is asserted that the agents were taken into pay and sent to Russia or Poland, as the reward of their activity in discovering what never existed. If necessary for the safety of our own State, and the preservation of the public peace, let the power be used; but to make it a detective means in the hands of any other country—to convert the noble establishment at St. Martin's-le-Grand into a mere department of the police-office of Vienna—is to court the very depth of national dishonour.

THE Committee of the Board of Trade, appointed to inquire into the merits of Railway schemes, has not quite answered. There is an impression of failure abroad about it. First, its decisions were to be the be-all and the end-all of projectors of lines, and now it turns out that they are decisions that decide nothing; they are only "preliminary investigations," which do not bind the House of Commons one jot. Then it has been the subject of a damaging discussion, involving points personally affecting some of the members, or connections of the members of it. As their report was supposed to be worth something when in favour of a line, its appearance naturally affected the share market, and, somehow or

other, some most happy guesses were made about those reports, by which large sums of money were made in that market. We say guesses, because there is no proof of any information having escaped from the Board directly, but the guesses were so like certainty, that it is not unnatural they were suspected of being founded on something stronger than surmise. On such matters as this, the mere necessity for, or the fact of, discussion, has a bad effect; however good the defence, there is a disagreeable impression left behind. But the declaration publicly made, that the decisions of this Board do not at all bind the House of Commons, and the determination of many companies to proceed there against its decision, have much lessened its importance, and the growing feeling with respect to it is, that its reports will soon be without any influence whatever.

THE MONSTER BELL FOR YORK MINSTER.

(To the Editor.)

In your account of the new bell lately cast for York Minster, you state its weight to be seven tons greater than Tom of Oxford, and five than Tom of Lincoln. There surely must be some great mistake here; Great Tom of Oxford weighs 18,000lbs., i.e., eight tons and upwards; the old bell at Lincoln weighed 9,949lbs. The new cast was to be 12,000lbs., i.e., five tons and about seven cwt. The great bell of St. Paul's is still less, being 11,470lbs. According to the dimensions you give of the new York bell, it is impossible that it can weigh so much as you represent, viz., 33,680lbs., which it must do if seven tons heavier than the Oxford bell; while its weight will be 23,200lbs., if five tons heavier than the Lincoln bell. This latter weight, indeed, is more likely to bear the truth, according to the respective dimensions of Great Tom of Oxford, and the Great Peter, as given by you, viz.:—

Great Tom—7 ft. 1 in. diameter across the brim.

5 ft. 9 in. height.

6 in. thickness of striking place.

Great Peter—8 ft. 4 in. diameter.

8 ft. height.

7 in. thickness of sounding-bow.

I should state that the Great Tom of Oxford, is generally considered to be disproportionately thick for its other dimensions; this will be apparent when we contrast the size of St. Paul's bell with it, in respect to weight; the latter is upwards of nine feet, some accounts state ten feet, in diameter, whereas its weight is only 11,470lbs.; the disproportion in this latter case is still greater though in an opposite direction.—Great Tom of Oxford, according to the usual scale, ought to be seven feet in height, and seven feet six inches in diameter; while St. Paul's, in order to correspond with its diameter, &c., ought to weight at least 25,000lbs. I suppose, therefore, this new bell for York Minster to weigh somewhere between nine and ten tons—a fine bell, indeed, and beautifully represented in your columns, but not quite so heavy as you have said.

A SUBSCRIBER.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

BRIGHTON, Sunday.—Her Majesty and the Princess Royal took a carriage airing. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked out, accompanied by the Hon. G. E. Anson. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, were taken for a carriage airing on the Cliffs. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal suite and household, attended divine worship in the Pavilion. The Archdeacon Wilberforce was the officiating minister. In the afternoon, her Majesty took one or two turns on the Marine-parade, and along the King's-road, and returned to the palace about four o'clock.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty and the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton and Colonel Buckley, the latter on horseback, took a carriage airing on the Cliffs. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Hon. G. E. Anson, walked out on the Cliffs. His Royal Highness drove her Majesty out in the afternoon in her pony phaeton on the Cliffs. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken out for a carriage airing this morning, and afterwards on the Chain Pier, where their Royal Highnesses walked for some time.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty went out this morning, between nine and ten o'clock, in an open barouche, with the Princess Royal, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. The Queen was very plainly dressed, and wore a white straw bonnet. She rode up the Cliff as far as Kemp Town, and then westward to Brunswick-terrace, and back as far as the Chain Pier. Her Majesty did not alight, but returned to the Palace about half-past ten o'clock, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton then took the Princess Royal to the Chain Pier, where the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were enjoying their morning walk. Prince Albert walked on the Cliff with Dr. Pretorius, and in the afternoon drove her Majesty out in a pony chaise by the sea-side.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert rode to the Chain Pier this morning, when they alighted and walked for some time. Prince Albert drove her Majesty on the Cliffs this afternoon in a pony phaeton. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice, were taken out for a carriage airing on the Cliffs and also on the Chain Pier.

WINDSOR, Thursday Evening.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Orders were received at the Castle this afternoon for the private apartments to be prepared for the reception of the Court by Wednesday, the 19th proximo, on which day her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, are expected to arrive at Windsor, for the Easter holidays. H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent gave a dinner party at Frogmore House this evening. Covers were laid for fourteen. The Royal Duchess, accompanied by the Countess of Wratislaw, and attended by Lady Fanny Howard, took a carriage airing, this afternoon, in the Great Park. Her Royal Highness will take her departure from Frogmore House, early in the ensuing week, for Witley Court, Worcestershire, to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, where the Royal Duchess will remain for ten days or a fortnight.

LADY LYNDHURST'S SOIREE.—Lady Lyndhurst held her first *soirée* for the season on Tuesday evening in George-street, Hanover-square, which was attended by his Excellency the French Ambassador, and a numerous assemblage of the *haut ton*.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES.—The Queen's Levees are about to commence. The first will be held on the 5th of March, and the next on the 12th of March.

ENTERTAINMENT AT STRATFIELD SAYE.—The Duke of Wellington has issued cards for a grand entertainment to the Judges and members of the Bar on circuit, at Stratfield-saye, on the 26th instant.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knebworth, left town on Monday morning for Witley Court, Worcestershire, on a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—We regret to hear of the continued indisposition of her ladyship, who has within the last week been compelled to keep her room.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WESTMINSTER.—It is with pain we announce the death of the Marquis of Westminster, which took place at Eaton Hall, near Chester, on Saturday night, after a short illness. The deceased Robert Grosvenor, Marquis of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, county Chester, Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in the same county, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a baronet, was eldest son of the first Earl Grosvenor by Miss Vernon, daughter of Mr. Henry Vernon, of Hilton Park, Staffordshire, grand-daughter maternally of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. He was born March 22, 1767. The late marquis succeeded to the title of Earl Grosvenor on the demise of his father, August 5, 1802, and in September, 1831, he was created Marquis of Westminster by Earl Grey. In 1841 he was elected a Knight of the Garter, a vacancy which now becomes in the gift of the Premier. The deceased nobleman is succeeded in his honours and vast estates by Richard Earl Grosvenor, his eldest son, born Jan. 27, 1795, and married Sept. 16, 1819, Lady Elizabeth Mary Leveson Gower, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Duke of Sutherland, by whom he has a numerous family, his eldest son, Viscount Belgrave (now Earl Grosvenor) having been born Oct

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH.—The Reverend Sydney Smith remains, we regret to learn, in a very weak state. Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Holland are in daily attendance on the reverend gentleman, whose continued indisposition at his advanced age (nearly seventy four) is naturally a subject of great anxiety to his family.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—An unusual attendance of the members of the British Architects' Society was attracted on Monday evening to hear a paper read upon the Sewerage of the Metropolis, by Mr. George Hawkins. The subject excited more than usual interest from its intimate connection with the proposed measures recommended in the (at present unpublished) Report of the Health of Towns Commission. Mr. Hawkins was warmly applauded at the conclusion of the paper, which was highly interesting, upon a subject but little known, although of such deep importance to the health and comfort of the community.

CHARTER-HOUSE SQUARE INFIRMARY.—The third annual meeting of the auxiliary society in aid of the above institution, which has been founded by Frederick Salmon, Esq., the eminent surgeon of Broad-street, City, for the cure of diseases of the lower intestines, was held on Wednesday evening last at the Bishopsgate-Ward School, Peter-street, Sun-street; Mr. Deputy Stevenson in the chair. From the report read by the secretary, Mr. Rice, it appeared that the contributions during the past year paid into the hands of the treasurer, W. T. Copeland, Esq., Alderman, M.P., by the poor but grateful objects of this meritorious institution, in aid of its funds, amounted to £46 10s., which, with former subscriptions since the formation of the society, made an aggregate sum of £183 10s. 6d. The report having been received and adopted, and the thanks of the meeting voted to Alderman Copeland, M.P., for his continued exertions in promoting the welfare of the society, it was moved by Mr. Gwillim, and seconded by Mr. Martin, "That this meeting again renew their feeling of gratitude to Mr. Frederick Salmon, the founder of the Charter-house-square Infirmary, for his benevolent exertions in alleviating the distresses of suffering humanity, for his humane treatment and inestimable skill; and further, that this meeting view with extreme satisfaction the tribute of respect and admiration paid to him during the past year by a large body of influential individuals, in token of their high estimation and admiration of his character." The meeting then, after some routine business, separated.

MR. BENJAMIN WOOD.—We are happy to learn that Mr. B. Wood is now so far improved as to afford a reasonable expectation of his recovery, and that he will be able to resume his parliamentary duties during the present session.

LONDON AND BLACKWALL RAILWAY COMPANY.—On Thursday a half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors was held at the London Tavern, J. N. Daniell, Esq., presided. The report commenced by stating that the directors were gratified in being able to report a considerable improvement in the revenue of the company. The receipts had been £30,433 18s. 9d., and the total expenditure, including interest on debentures, £24,706 10s. 5d.; which, with the balance from last half-year of £1730 5s. 6d., leaves at disposal £7457 18s. 10d., from which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 3s. per share (clear of Income-tax), amounting to £7200; the remaining sum, after deducting Income-tax, being carried to the current half year's account. The passenger traffic, as by statement, showed an increase of 510,139 in the numbers carried, and of £3231 5s. 10d. in the receipts, over the corresponding period of the previous year. After the adoption of the report, resolutions in accordance were agreed to.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The League had another demonstration, as it is called, at Covent Garden Theatre, on Wednesday evening. The chairman was Mr. William Brown, the wealthy Liverpool merchant, who, it is said, at one time obtained a loan of nearly £2,000,000 from the Bank of England, on his own personal credit. Messrs. Villiers, Bright, M. Gibson, and other leading free traders were present, and as usual the theatre was crammed. After a speech from Mr. James Wilson, Mr. G. Thompson argued upon the probability that Sir R. Peel would become a convert to the repeal of the Corn Laws. Sir R. Peel, he said, was not a man of whom no hope was to be entertained. The history of his life gave no reason to think that the Premier would abandon power and public influence for the maintenance of any hoary abuse. (Cheers.) Sir Robert was not now with the League, but he only wanted a motive, and that motive the people must generate for him. The right hon. bart. had told them in the House of Commons a great deal about glass balances, but there was one balance that directed all his own thoughts and words, looks and actions. That balance was public opinion, and Sir Robert would come to the League soon, as he could not help it. (A laugh.) Mr. Bright attacked the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Richmond, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and Mr. Stafford O'Brien, and with his speech the demonstration terminated.

THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE.—This splendid edifice, situated in St. James's-street, was opened to the members on Tuesday. The preparations for the event had been in course of completion for the last few weeks. Every portion of the house is stocked with the most costly furniture, and the decorations of each apartment are of the most *recherché* character. The furniture, in particular, is most attractive, comprising some very curious articles of solid oak and rosewood. Several members, including the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Tenterden, Lord De Lisle, Lord Castlereagh, and many others, were present during the day. Saturday last the building was inspected by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and several members of his suite. The illustrious visitor went through the entire edifice, and expressed his admiration of its style, its decorations, and its splendour.

ILLUMINATED CLOCK AT HYDE PARK.—A new illuminated clock at Hyde park-corner was lighted for the first time on Sunday night, and had a very pleasing and interesting effect. It is erected on the summit of the gate-keeper's lodge, and is so constructed as to show the time in the high road as well as within the Park.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new street from Long-acre to Holborn, forming the continuous line from Waterloo-road to the new Holborn-road, has been named Endell street; and the fine opening which connects High-street, St. Giles's, with Monmouth and St. Andrew-streets, is called Broad-street. The new street connecting Long-acre with Coventry-street is in such a state of forwardness that it is expected to be open for traffic in about a month.

ARTESIAN WELL.—An artesian well is being sunk in Berkeley-square, in lieu of the old pump which has for so many years past supplied the square and its vicinity.

THE WEATHER.—The frost still continues with increased severity. The cold during Tuesday night, Wednesday, and Thursday, was most intense, and was much increased by the keen and piercing wind from the N.E. The thermometer at the Royal Humane Society receiving-house, Hyde Park, was, early on Wednesday morning, down to 26 degrees, but about eight o'clock it rose to 32 degrees (freezing point), at which it still stood at twelve o'clock at noon. Throughout the day the sky was densely charged with clouds, and as the afternoon advanced the frost increased in intensity and the cold became very severe. At eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, the mercury had sunk to twenty-five degrees (seven degrees of frost), with a clear, brilliant sky, the moon and stars shining brightly, and the wind still N.E. The skaters in the parks on Wednesday were very numerous, and with the exception of a few immersions, that were not attended with serious consequences, no accidents occurred.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSOLVENCY OF MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.—At the BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Wednesday, Mr. Charles Mathews again appeared to give explanations respecting claims made by some of his creditors. Mr. Lewis appeared for the insolvent, the trade assignee, and a creditor; Mr. Phinn as counsel to discuss any points which might arise as to the right of proof upon renewed debts; and Mr. Woodruffe as counsel in support of several contested claims. Mr. Phinn admitting having failed to make out a good case against it; the proof of Mr. Silk, the party for whom he appeared, was reduced to £45, the sum due since the insolvency. The next claim investigated was that of Mr. Daniel Levi, for a sum of £460. The claim was made in connection with some discount transactions. Mr. Daniel Levi, dealer in China, of Old-street-road, and Mr. Lawrence Levi, sheriff's officer and wine merchant, of Norfolk-street, Strand, were examined at some length upon this claim. The former stated that he had made several advances to the insolvent, amounting to £700 or £800, at the rate of 60 per cent, or thereabouts—"as much as he could get," in fact. He denied that in this proceeding there had been any co-partnership with Mr. Lawrence Levi. Mr. Lawrence Levi admitted, that on the 12th April, 1843, the day of the alleged advance, he had drawn a check for £300 in favour of Daniel Levi, but swore that it had nothing to do with this transaction. Mr. Commissioner Shepherd asked the insolvent whether, if there were any adjournment, he could rebut the claims made by the Messrs. Levi?—The Insolvent: I do not mean to say that there have not been advances, but I am really glad that this opportunity has been afforded me of ascertaining something of the particulars. There was that mysterious connection between the parties, that I could never make it out; all that I know is, that having received between £500 and £600, and thinking that I have paid them between £700 and £800, I believe them not one farthing. I wish to ascertain how they make me indebted to between £400 and £500. Whether it was Daniel Levi or Lawrence Levi in the business I never knew; they appeared to me to be one individual. If Daniel Levi was angry, Lawrence Levi came to pacify; if Lawrence Levi locked me up, Daniel Levi got me out; so that between the two I did not know where I was. (Laughter.) It was then arranged that an adjournment should take place, the agreement being that the Levis should produce their books at the next hearing, when the other claims should be entered into.—The dividend was postponed till this question was decided, but an order was made to pay the instalment due to Lord Abercorn upon the security which he had given for the insolvent. A long adjournment was made, in order to give the insolvent the opportunity of fulfilling certain country engagements into which he had entered, and the non-fulfilment of which would materially interfere with the arrangements he had made for the benefit of his creditors.

DERBY SWEEPS.—An action was tried in the Court of QUEEN'S BENCH on Wednesday, Williams v. Wentworth, which arose out of the famous Running Rein affaia. The plaintiff had drawn that horse at a Derby sweep held a the Hero of Waterloo, Waterloo road, and he had originally brought his action against the landlord, Mr. Okey, for £200, which was the amount that

was to go to the person who drew the "first horse." But Mr. Wentworth, who had drawn Orlando at the same sweep, was made by a Judge's order to be the defendant instead of Mr. Okey. It was contended, on the part of the defendant Wentworth, that the horse which was declared the winner (viz., Orlando), must be considered the "first horse."—Lord Denman, in summing up, said parties situated like the plaintiff must abide by what was declared to be the fair issue of the race. Whether, under the circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled to have back the two guineas he had given for his ticket was what he would give no opinion about. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant; but leave was given to Mr. Jervis to move the Court to enter a verdict for the plaintiff.

POLICE.

GOATS SOLD FOR VENISON.—At MARYLEBONE office, on Tuesday, Thomas Wadmore was charged with having stolen a live goat, the property of Mr. Finney, No. 12, South-wharf, Paddington, in whose employ the prisoner had recently been.—William Haines, Millfield-lane, Kentish Town, stated that on Saturday evening last he was in the shop of Mr. White, a butcher, in Stingo-lane, Marylebone, when he saw the prisoner come there with a goat, which he offered to sell for a sovereign. Mr. White ultimately purchased it of him for 14s. and a piece of meat, and he then went away. The name he gave was Thomas Hooper; and he said that he lived at No. 4, Wharf-road.—Mr. Rawlinson: Is the goat here?—Witness: No, sir; I believe it was killed yesterday for the purpose of being sold.—Mr. Rawlinson: Do you mean to be sold as goat's flesh?—Witness: No, sir; as venison.—Mr. Rawlinson here inquired if the "venison" butcher was present? and immediately John White, a jolly-looking man, stepped forward and was sworn.—Mr. Rawlinson: Now, let me hear your story as to how you became possessed of the goat.—White: Your worship, the prisoner spoke to my man outside of the shop, and asked him to buy the goat; it followed him into the shop like a child, and the "gassity" of the animal was raly quite wonderful; he said that his wife had brought it up by hand from a kid, and I at last bought it, and killed it yesterday.—And is it exposed now in your shop for sale?—It is, sir.—As what?—It's sold as venison, sir, and ladies and gentlemen from all parts of London come for venison to my shop.—Mr. Wiggins, inspector of the D division, said that the goat was nearly two years old, and weighed about eight stone; it was a remarkably fine carcass.—Mr. Rawlinson (to White): What price do you sell your "venison," as you call it, at per lb.?—White: Sixpence, your worship; but I can't make venison of it if it's only a goat; we call it "venison," that's all.—The skin, which had been sent to a fellmonger's in the City, as also the horns of the goat, were produced, and identified by Mr. Finney's clerk as having belonged to the animal stolen. The prisoner left Mr. Finney's employ on the day previous to the sale of the goat, which was much attached to him (prisoner), and used to follow him about like a dog.—Mr. Rawlinson, after remarking upon the utter want of feeling on the part of the prisoner, and the man White, towards an animal which had been described as being of so harmless and docile a nature, committed the prisoner for trial.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At SOUTHWARK Police-Office, on Wednesday, Charles Rockliffe, a publican, in Cross-street, Blackfriars-road, was charged with attempting to destroy himself. The defendant, who appeared to be in a weakly state of health, owing to a deep incision which he inflicted in his throat, was brought up from Guy's Hospital, in which he had been a patient since the 25th ult., and when first taken into the institution he was not expected to survive. Ann Rockliffe, his wife, stated, that on the day mentioned the defendant, who for some time previously was addicted to liquor, evinced great despondency. She endeavoured to soothe him, but he got into a passion with her, and soon afterwards ran up to his bed-room and brought down a razor. He then went to the cellar, where two persons in the house followed him, but he closed the door upon them, and called out for her. She immediately went down, and saw her husband with the razor in his hand, and he tried to pull her into the cellar, but was prevented by one of the men, who dragged her away. Before the man had time to make a rush upon the defendant, he had closed the door of the cellar, in which he was found, in less than a minute afterwards, lying on the ground with his throat cut, and deluged in blood. The wife, in answer to Mr. Cottingham, said that she had been married to the defendant nine years, and that within the last two years he had given himself up to habits of inebriety, and during that period had expended a considerable sum of money. A gentleman who happened to be in defendant's house when he attempted to destroy himself, stated that he had no doubt his object was to have also destroyed his wife. Witness fortunately was present at the door of the cellar at the moment the defendant called his wife down, and attempted to drag her into the place, which was only prevented by witness using the utmost exertions to extricate her. The witness added, that previously to the man cutting his throat, he heard him express his determination to do for his wife.—Mr. Cottingham said that the certificate of the medical man who attended the defendant in the hospital described that his mind was affected by the dissipated course of life he had indulged in. The magistrate then committed him to the county gaol, in default of finding sureties, and directed that he might be received into the infirmary, until his friends procured his admission into a lunatic asylum.

A letter from Vienna of the 4th, in the *Journal de Francfort*, states that a famine prevails in part of Hungary, and that in one village 36 children had died of hunger.

Lord Brougham is preparing a life of Voltaire. He is writing it in English and in French, and the work is to be brought out in the two languages simultaneously in London and in Paris.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY.

Edinburgh, Feb 17, 1845.
The nineteenth exhibition of the works of Scottish artists, at the Royal Institution, was opened on Thursday last. When compared with many of its predecessors, it fully exemplifies, from its excellence, that art in Scotland is undergoing a steady progress, not only in skill by its professors, but in appreciation by the public. To expect, however, pictures of a high order in a provincial exhibition is useless; and to judge of them by high standards unjust. From the very nature of things, a collection of first-rate pictures cannot be made from the easels of artists out of London; because, so soon as a painter attains a respectable proficiency, he removes from the limited sphere of his native place to the wider one of the metropolis. Except, therefore, in a few cases, paintings even in so highly intellectual and polished a city as Edinburgh, must be criticised more in reference to the promise they put forth than to the point of artistic attainment which they actually manifest. In pursuance of these views we shall notice the works of the younger and less known Scottish artist first.

In looking at the choice of subjects it is natural to anticipate that in a picturesque country like this, landscape painting should be in the ascendant. Accordingly, we find a large proportion of the pictures devoted to that branch of art. One of the earliest to attract attention is marked No. 13 in the catalogue—"Storm Scene on the Danish Coast, with the Island of Sylt in the distance;" by Macneil Maclean. Of this scene a part of the strand and of the sea occupy the foreground, with some fishermen hauling a boat ashore; On the mainland are trees and a cottage, whilst the island is shadowed forth in the distance dimmed by clouds. The chief merit of this picture is the correct portrayal of *motion*, created by a storm. The sea dashes onwards to the shore; the costume of the figures, the foliage of the trees, the smoke from a distant cottage, the clouds, are all made to appear under the agitating influence of a strong wind. This artist exhibits several other subjects of more or less merit. Close to this subject is one by another young painter, which deserves honourable mention—"King James Examining the Witches of North Berwick," W. B. Scott. The arrangement of the figures, and the harmony of colour, are its chief merits. Some of the individual figures are also well painted. The expression of a sanctified Puritan near the principal witch is admirably done. No. 107, "The Rescue," a scene from the "Antiquary," by Mungo Burton, is perhaps one of the best specimens of high finish in the whole exhibition. It represents the hero and heroine being rescued from the rapid rise of the tide by the "Bluegown," or beggar. The principal male figure is admirably done; the appropriate expression of his face has not been carried away by elaboration. The only fault which may be hinted is in the general effect, which is much damaged by the inharmonious brightness of the faces. Coming, as they do, against a dark background, they look at a distance like so many spots. This, however, is but a trifling drawback to the numerous excellencies of the entire work. No. 161, "Return from Market," by William Shiels, is admirably true to nature. It exhibits the very counterpart of a Scottish homestead. "The Lady of Avenel," by Gourlay Steele (No. 214), deserves praise, especially for a Scotch hound, which appears in it, and which is most skilfully painted.

We derived great pleasure from examining No. 402, "A Lay of the Last Minstrel," by W. Kennedy; the more so as a first view of it promises little, the composition being far from good and the arrangement of the colours decidedly the reverse. There are, however, "bits" here and there which put forth high promise for the future. The drawing of some of the figures is quite masterly, especially that of the principal group on the left side. There are evidences in this picture from which we augur great things in favour of the painter, when more experience shall have ripened his judgment and corrected his taste respecting the choice and arrangement of colour. Before concluding our remarks on these artists we must not omit to mention with commendation the names of James Ferguson (whose "Scene in the Perthshire Highlands" is an extremely pretty landscape), Arthur Perigal, junior, James Drummond, Robert Innes, E. T. Crawford, &c.

From these artists, who are not so well known as they in all probability will be, ere long, we now pass to the works of those of established reputation, most of whom are Academicians or Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy. At the head of this list stands the president, Sir William Allan. He exhibits three pictures, in which I see nothing to excite remark. Thos Duncan (an Associate of the Royal Academy of London), has materially increased his fame, already great in Scotland, by a forcible and Rembrandite portrait of himself. It is the theme of universal admiration. The likeness is faultless, and the effect finished and masterly. Horatio Maculloch has an admirable landscape—"Glencoe;" of which it is impossible to speak with sufficient praise. J. Brown has treated the same subject, but

more dramatically. His picture is "Glencoe, the morning after the massacre." It is well executed. D. O. Hill (secretary to the Academy), exhibits a beautiful view of "Dunkeld," besides several other landscapes of the highest merit. The brothers Lander (whose works are well known in London), have several pictures of merit.

In the water colour-room, the pictures of Kenneth Maclesy are invariably the first sought out, and, as invariably, the most admired. As a miniature painter it would, indeed, be difficult to point to his equal even in London. This year he exhibits a family group of a most interesting character. A quotation from the catalogue will explain its nature:—

"Mr. _____, some years since a merchant in Edinburgh, was assisted whilst here with money to the amount of about a thousand pounds, by a few private friends; which money he lost in business, and received forthwith a full and complete discharge from his creditor friends. On obtaining shortly afterwards, however, a lucrative situation in China, Mr. _____ devoted the first fruits of his better fortune to the repayment, with interest, of the money so lost by his friends; who accepted the principal sum, but immediately resolved to devote the interest thereof to the purchase of a testimonial, to be presented to Mr. _____, as an acknowledgment of his highly honourable and meritorious conduct. This picture of his children, who are at present residing in the vicinity of London, is that Testimonial; to be forwarded to Mr. _____, in Canton, immediately after the close of the present Exhibition."

Mrs. Musgrave (late Miss Heaphy) also exhibits some admirable portraits. That of Miss Faust is one of the best likenesses of that clever actress which has been taken. Her husband, W. T. Musgrave (late of the Royal Academy of Music), has taken, it appears, to the arts, and the great progress he has made is abundantly testified by his "Sabrina;" an excellent drawing, full of fine feeling, and natural and brilliant colouring. Of the portrait painters in oil, who are highly and justly esteemed, the works of Colvin Smith, and T. W. Gordon, always take the lead. They exhibit a few in the present collection.

Want of space must be our excuse for omitting the names and mention of the works of several artists, who are, by their merits, as much entitled to be named as those we have selected. Let such, however, take their due share of the comprehensive praise, which all who take an interest in art must award, namely, that the present exhibition is most creditable to the artists of, and indicates a high state of art in, Scotland. Of course, our remarks apply to native exhibitors only. We have purposely omitted alluding to the pictures sent from England to adorn the collection. Amongst these are two by Turner, with others by Roberts, Stanfield, Leitch, Fraser, &c.

Our illustration shows the facade of the Royal Institution, surrounded by the Statue of her Majesty; the view also including one corner of Prince's-street Gardens, from the west; and the Scott Monument (now finished), with a portion of Prince's-street.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

(From the *Gazette* of last Evening.)

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, Feb. 21, 1845.
Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of the railway business, having had under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication to the west of Ireland, viz.:—The Great Western (Ireland) Railway—Dublin to Mullingar, &c.; the Great Western (Ireland) Railway—Alternative Line; the Great Western (Ireland) Railway—Extension Line; the Irish Great Western—Dublin to Galway; have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the Irish Great Western—Dublin to Galway; and against the Great Western (Ireland) Railway—Alternative Line; Great Western (Ireland) Railway—Extension Line:

And the Board having had further under consideration the following schemes, for extending railway communication in the north and north-west of Ireland, viz.:—The Londonderry and Enniskillen; the Londonderry and Coleraine; have determined upon reporting to Parliament in favour of the London and Enniskillen; and against the Londonderry and Coleraine.

And the Board having had further under consideration the following schemes, viz.:—The Blackburn, Burnley, and Accrington Extension; Blackburn, Darwen, and Bolton; have determined on reporting to Parliament in favour of the schemes.

DALHOUSIE.

C. W. PASLEY.

D. O'BRIEN.

G. R. PORTER.

S. LAING.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY TO LONDON.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the royal children, have returned to Buckingham Palace from Brighton. The salubrious air of Brighton has been productive of the greatest benefit to the health of the royal children, during their residence there.

The Marchioness of Ailesa is suffering from severe indisposition at St. Margaret's, Isleworth. Her ladyship has partially lost the use of her limbs.

CAMBRIDGE.—A letter from Cambridge, dated Thursday morning, says—At a vestry meeting at the Round Church this morning Mr. Litchfield announced to his fellow



EDINBURGH.—ROYAL INSTITUTION, AND SCOTT MONUMENT.—See preceding page.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—MR. WARD'S CASE.

The decision of Convocation in the case of Mr. Ward was briefly stated in the greater portion of the impression of our Journal of last week.

The members of the University poured into Oxford on Thursday morning in vast numbers, as the hour approached for the meeting of Convocation. A great proportion of those who arrived were men distinguished in public life. Soon after one o'clock, the hour fixed for the meeting of the Convocation, the theatre was filled, and it is calculated that there were not less than 1200 and 1300 members present, although not more than 1100 voted.

Shortly after one o'clock the Vice-Chancellor, preceded by the bedels, and other officers, and followed by the heads of the University, entered the theatre, and proceeded to his seat. Mr. Ward had previously ascended the "English" rostrum (on the left-hand side of the theatre), from which he was to deliver his defence. Among the distinguished persons who either had seats or stood on the floor, in the body of the theatre, were the Earl of Romney, Lord Faversham, the Earl of Eldon, Lord Kenyon, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Chichester, Sir Thomas Acland, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Archdeacon Manning, the Rev. Dr. Hook, Dr. Pusey, Dr. Buckland, &c. &c.

The Rev. Mr. Oakeley, of Balliol, minister of St. Margaret's Chapel, London, was in the rostrum with Mr. Ward.

After some preliminary business, the Vice-Chancellor opened the proceedings by stating the object for which the Convocation was held; and Dr. Bliss (Registrar) read the passages of Mr. Ward's book ("The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered"), upon which the first proposition to be submitted to the Convocation embodied a condemnation.

The Vice-Chancellor having read the proposition in English, addressed Mr. Ward in Latin, and asked him whether he had anything to say as to the mode in which he wished to deliver his speech. Mr. Ward urged, in reply, that he had received permission to speak in English, which the Vice-Chancellor confirmed; and Mr. Ward rose and commenced his address, which occupied somewhat more than an hour in delivery. Mr. Ward spoke with remarkable rapidity, but at the same time with great calmness and self-possession—with the air of a man, in fact, who felt a deep conviction that he was right. In the early part of his speech he checked some very marked demonstrations of applause made in the theatre, and referred to them as unbecoming the gravity of the occasion, although they might be personally grateful to himself.

Mr. Ward then handed in a Latin protest. Dr. Grant, of New College, then rose to propose this amendment:

"That the passages now read from the book entitled 'The Ideal of a Christian Church Considered' are worthy of grave censure, but that Convocation declines to express any opinion upon the good faith of the author, or to exercise the functions of an ecclesiastical tribunal, by pronouncing judgment on the nature or degree of his offence."

The Vice-Chancellor informed Dr. Grant that no proposition could be made that had not been previously agreed on by himself and the Hebdomadal Board.

Mr. Denison entered his protest against the whole proceedings, and Mr. Bode, of Christ Church, entered a protest against them, as affecting the right and propriety of the proceedings.

The Vice-Chancellor put the question, when there was a roar and counter-roar of "Placets" and "Non-placets." A scrutiny was then ordered. The numbers turned out afterwards to be—for the proposition, 777; against it, 386. It was, therefore, declared against Mr. Ward.

The Vice-Chancellor announced the result, saying, "Majori parti placet."

The Vice-Chancellor then proposed the second proposition—that for the degradation of Mr. Ward.

Mr. Ward again addressed the Convocation, also in English. He said, "I have only to say, with respect to this particular mode of punishment, that for myself, whatever others may think of my opinions, I have shown by my acts and my words that I am most anxious, most desirous, and most ready, I may say, most eagerly desirous and ready, to devote all my energies, such as they may be, and whatever powers of mind or action I may possess, to the service of the Church of England, if I may be allowed. It must at the same time be remembered that certain persons not holding the opinions I hold, have renounced orders and left the Church and have entered into communion with the Church of Rome, and yet have kept their degrees of B.A. and M.A. Therefore it does appear that the proposed proceeding towards me, who have not renounced the Church of England, but am ready to serve it, is harsh when compared with what has been done with them. At the same time, I must ever be thankful for the opportunity afforded me of doing justice to my character and opinions before so many members of a Church towards which I do feel the deepest attachment."

The Vice-Chancellor then put it to the vote as before, with the same result.

The Rev. N. Ellison, of Balliol College, addressed the assembly in Latin, in opposition to the motion.

A scrutiny was then taken, after which the Vice-Chancellor declared that the proposition had been affirmed.

The numbers turned out to be—Placets, 569; Non-placets, 511.

The Vice-Chancellor then proposed the third proposition, for the condemnation of Tract 90.

The Senior Proctor rose and said—"Nobis Procuratoribus non placet." Upon which there was a storm of counter-cheering and hissing for some minutes.

The proceedings then terminated.

As Mr. Ward quitted the theatre, he was cheered by the undergraduates outside. The Vice-Chancellor was saluted most indecorously with hisses from the same source.



MR. WARD, OF BALLIOL.

The decision against Mr. Ward on the second proposition could scarcely be said to have been expected. Towards the opening of Convocation, however, the opinion gained ground that Mr. Ward would be defeated.

It should be stated that the Fellows of Balliol voted unanimously in favour of Mr. Ward on both propositions.

An address has been presented to the Proctors, signed by upwards of three hundred names, among which are Mr. Gladstone's, Judge Coleridge's, Dr. Hook's, Archdeacon Manning's, Sir W. Heathcote's, &c., and tendering their thanks for the resolution of the Proctors to negative upon the proposal relating to the 90th Tract, which determination they consider to have been demanded by the principles of the academical constitution.

On the same day, (Thursday), Mr. Ward addressed a letter to the Vice-Chancellor.

There was a general clearance of the non-residents, who left in considerable numbers by the late railway trains and also next morning.

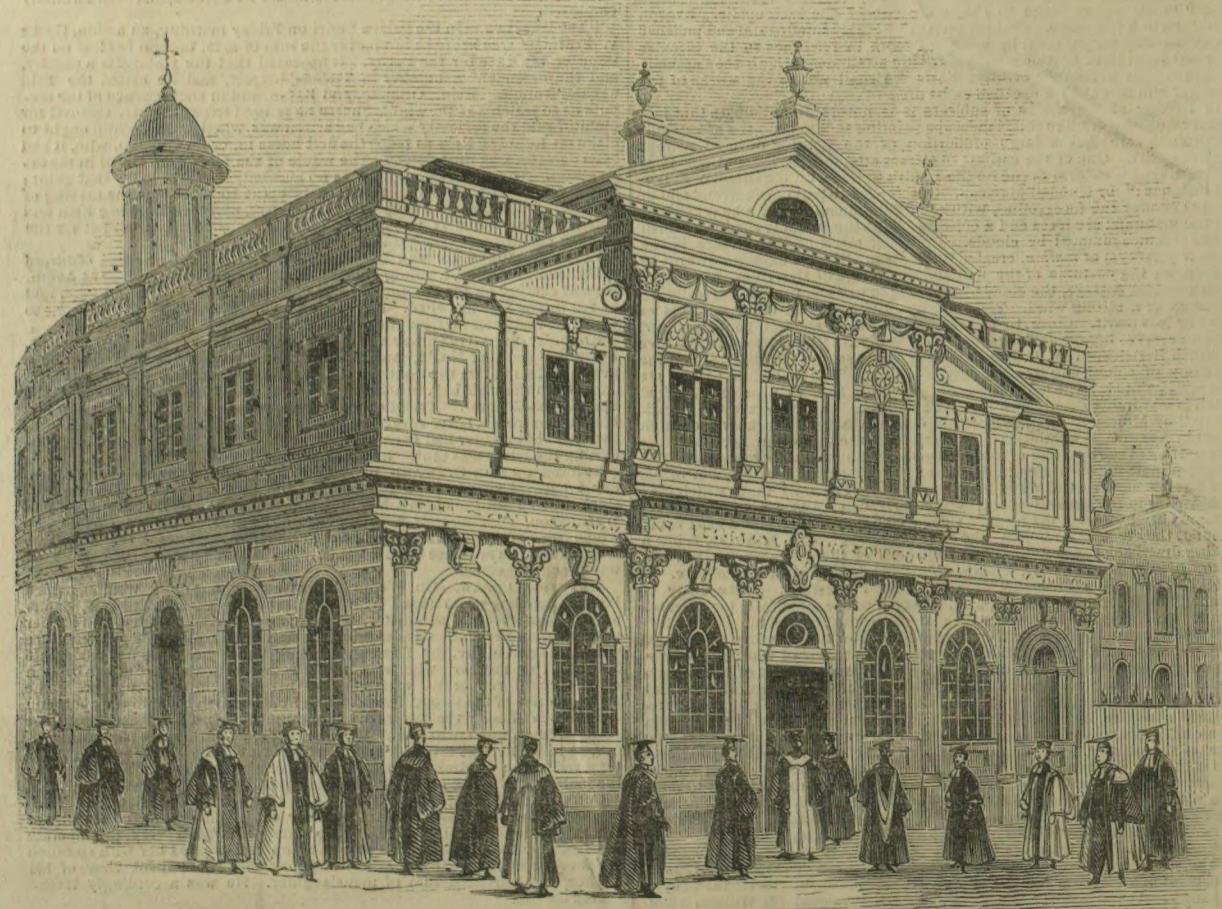
On Friday Mr. Ward doffed his cap and gown, and appeared about Oxford in the ordinary dress. It seems that there is controversy on this point also. The University authorities maintain that Mr. Ward should now wear a scholar's gown, as an undergraduate, and a member of a foundation. On the other hand, his legal advisers are of opinion that the adoption of that dress would be tantamount to an admission, which would, to a certain extent, damage any rights he may urge on the occasion of his appeal to another tribunal. The end is, as has been said, that he goes about in plain black and beaver. It is understood that Mr. Ward will apply to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to the University to restore his degrees, which application will be made immediately after the commencement of Easter Term.

There has been no formal ex-official act of deprivation, the simple decree of the Convocation being held to be sufficient, as it takes effect immediately.

Mr. W. G. Gladstone, M.P., was among the Non-placets on both propositions. His cry of "Non placet" in the theatre was observed to be particularly energetic. Mr. Newman did not vote, nor was he present.

Among the Non-placets were Archdeacon Manning, Dr. Hook, Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon Thorpe, Dr. Grant, the Rev. John Keble the Rev. John Miller, Dr. Moberly, Dr. Gresley, and Dr. Pusey.

Among the Placets were Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce, Lord Ashley Lord Sandon, the Bishops of Llandaff and Chichester.



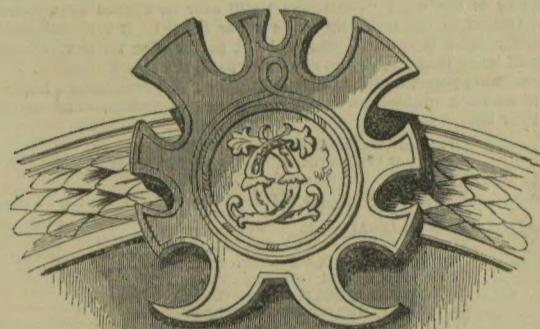
EXTERIOR OF THE UNIVERSITY THEATRE, OXFORD.

INTERIOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S STREET.



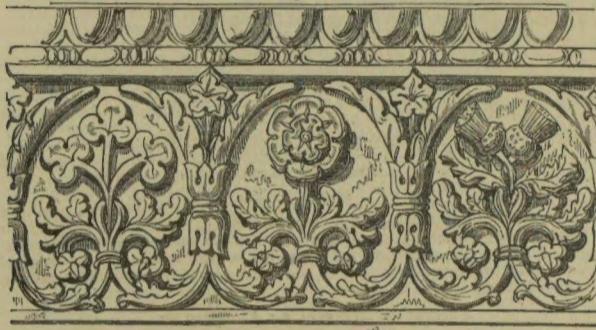
MONOGRAM OF THE CLUB, IN THE TESSELLATED PAVEMENT OF THE HALL.

The exterior façade of this magnificent edifice has been already engraved in our Journal, (See No. 93); and, we now complete its illustration, by the two annexed views of the most novel and striking features of the interior; with a few supplemental specimens of the very ornate character of its embellishments.



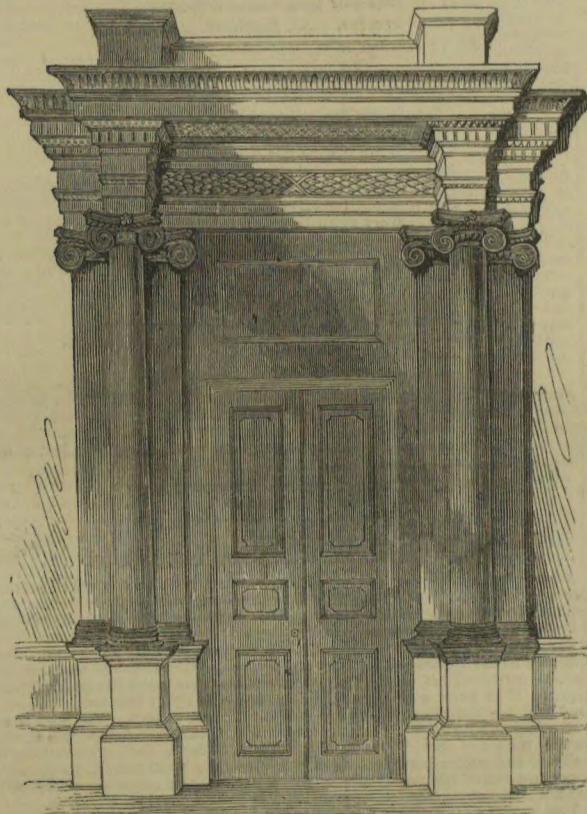
MONOGRAM ON CORNICE SHIELD, IN THE COFFEE-ROOM.

The arrangements and accommodation of the interior comprise the usual complement in such establishments, viz., a morning-room, coffee-



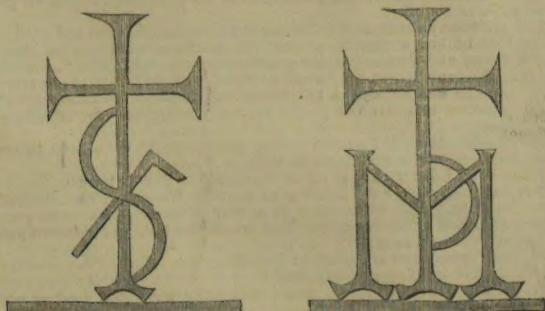
BRITISH FRIEZE IN DRAWING-ROOM.

room, and home dining-room, on the ground-floor; and an evening and drawing-room, with card-room and library, on the upper. The apartments



DOOR OF DRAWING-ROOM.

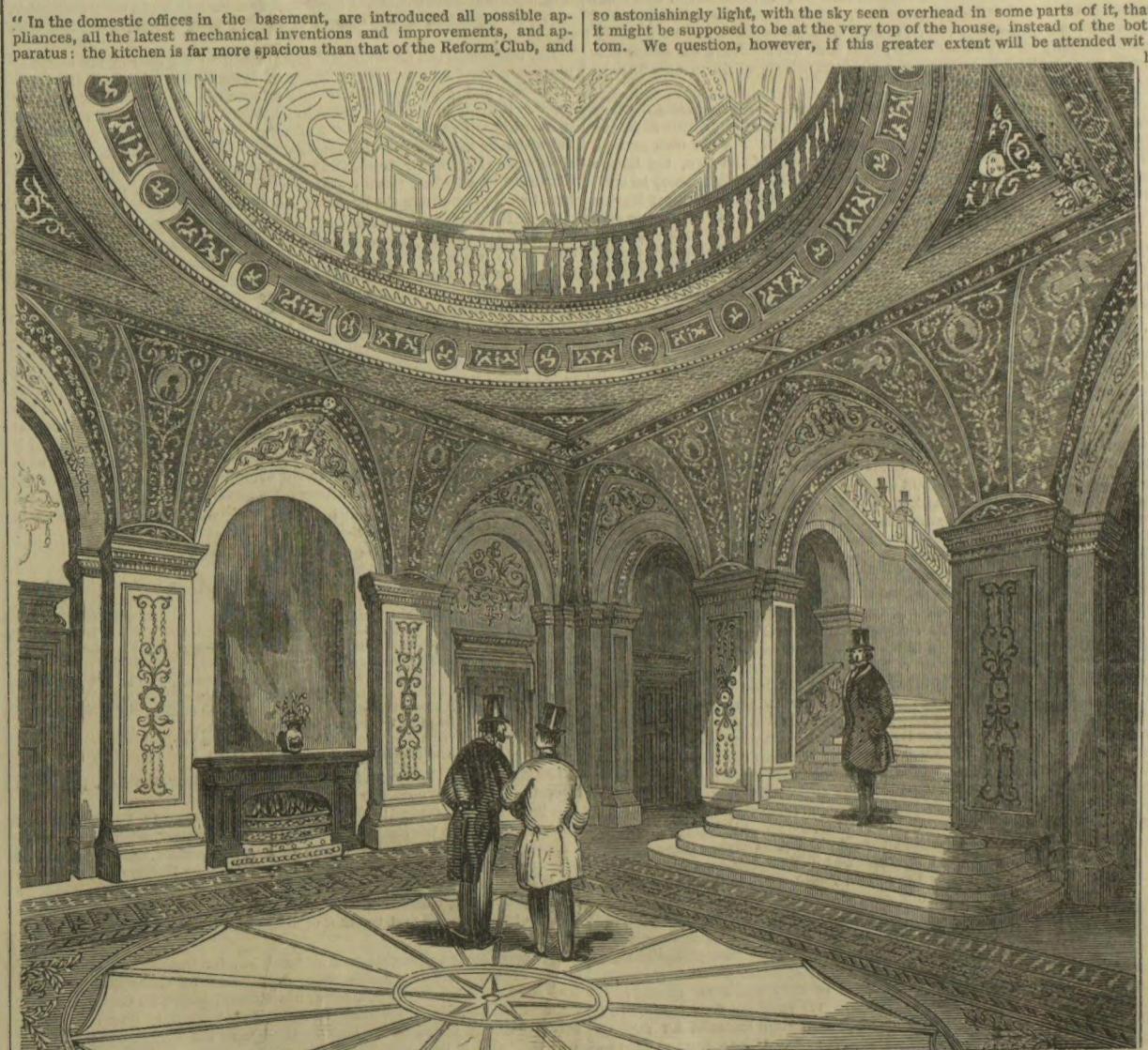
themselves, however, are more spacious than usual, some of them surpassing in size those of the Reform Club-house; and, according to paper in the "Athenæum," in the extensive and complicated arrangements required for the domestic and operative department, the Conservative may be pronounced the *facile princeps* of club-houses, or the veritable 'King of Clubs.'



SANG'S AND NAUNDORF'S MONOGRAMS.



THE UPPER VESTIBULE.



THE INNER HALL.

proportionate advantage in the arrangement—the laying-out, as we may term it—over the celebrated *cuisine* of the Reformers.

Thus far of the interior, generally. Let us now glance at the taste displayed in the decoration of the principal apartments. Without making too much display in the first instance, the hall is, as a distinct entrance vestibule, more spacious than usual, and of sufficient architectural expression. Not only the columns (Doric), but the flight of steps forming the ascent to the general level of this floor, produce much pleasing effect. One great recommendation in this part of the plan is, that none of the other rooms open into it, as is the case in several of the earlier built club-houses; but, both this and the inner hall must be passed through before they can be reached; consequently, the impression, as to the extent of the building, is all the stronger. Neither does the inner hall fully disclose itself on passing from the first one, there being an intermediate, though not inclosed space, in the plan. Neither, again, does the grand staircase fully display itself from the hall, it being separated from it by three arches, the middle one opening to the first flight of stairs. So far, however, is this partial concealment of that important feature in the interior from being a fault, that it is productive of great play of perspective, and a striking degree of scenic effect.”—(*Companion to the Almanac, 1845.*) This excellent arrangement is in part shown in the lowermost of our illustrations—the *Inner Hall*, which is lighted partly from the staircase, but chiefly through the circular opening in its ceiling, and the floor of the *Upper Vestibule* (in the larger Engraving), corresponding with the dome over the latter, which is, therefore, partly visible, and its ceiling and dome entirely so, from below; yet, the height of the hall beneath it is well defined, whereby it is not rendered disproportionately lofty for the other apartments, as would have been the case had it been thrown open to both floors. This novel and clever arrangement is shown in the two Engravings conjointly; and our artist has so far succeeded in transferring the forms of the decoration, as to leave colour the only desideratum in our illustrations.

The polychromic variety of this portion—a fine specimen of encaustic painting, by Messrs. Sang and Naundorff—baffles our descriptive powers: it presents a most graceful composition of some of the most exquisite beauties of nature, and the most admired forms of classic art; with a profusion of curves and figures, rendered unusually distinct in our illustrations. An ingenious feature of the Inner Hall is shown in the adjoining column—the monogram of the Club (Conservative), which is worked in the tessellated pavement, bordering the central star of *marqueterie*. We should not omit to mention that the staircase is similarly decorated, and, with the two apartments above described, forms one of the most superb groups of interior architecture in the metropolis. In parting with these illustrations, we need scarcely commend to the reader's admiration the beautiful forms of the arches, or the richly light softies, spandrels, and ceilings.

It has, however, been objected that this excess of decoration of the Hall, Staircase, and Vestibule, has been misplaced; seeing that they lead to apartments which are of comparative plainness; whilst the entrance-hall is soberly quiet. In other words it is urged that decoration is herein concentrated injudiciously to focus, whilst the other portions of the edifice are cold and stately; “the emphasis of decoration” being laid in the wrong place. A similar object may be advanced to the superb hall and arcades of the Reform Club-house in contrast with the generally plain style of the other portions of the mansion, or *palazzo*.

The apartments of “the Conservative,” save in the above comparison, have an air of sumptuousness, arising from their architectural decorations, rich cornices and ceilings, and columns and pilasters. We have selected two specimens—from the coffee-room and drawing-room; and the door of the latter apartment—a meritorious architectural composition. The monograms of the artists, which are introduced throughout the building, complete our illustrations. It appears, that the encaustic painters of Germany form a Christian Association; and, by its rules, each member is compelled to insert the emblem of the cross in his monograms, and to insert the same in his several productions. We may conclude with a summary of the embellishments. The columns are of Scagliola, in imitation of Sienna and other marbles, and of different orders. Those of the morning-room are Ionic; in the coffee-room, Italian; and the Corinthian are employed in the evening-room, the walls and ceiling of which are decorated with encaustic painting. In the library, the square pillars and pilasters have their shafts paneled with green and grey Scagliola, and their capitals bronzed. In the principal rooms of the ground-floor, the doors and other wood fittings are of wainscot-oak; and in the upper ones of Spanish mahogany, except the evening and card rooms, where all the wood fittings are of bird's-eye maple and sycamore. In the library, the book-cases and fittings are of wainscot, with metal enrichments, electrotyped in conformity with the bronzed capitals of the pillars. The fittings and furniture throughout are of the most costly description.

We should remind our readers that this very stately edifice is the joint production of Mr. G. Basevi, junior, architect of the Fitzwilliam Museum, at Cambridge, and of Mr. Sydney Smirke, the architect of the United University Club-house.

EXCISE AND CUSTOMS' REFORM.

From a Correspondent.

Jubilate! Rejoice, and be glad, O World, for thy highest teachers, thy most cunning artists, in all that pertains to man's physical progress, are about to be unshackled. The gynes are about to be torn from the limbs of the giant, and all lands shall ring with the mighty deeds he will achieve. Rejoice, O World! for the strong right hand of England is about to multiply its cunning in the world-winning arts of peace! The Saxon-Celt bids his Heat-Spirit work for all the earth!

Four hundred and thirty various productions useful to man are to be held sacred evermore from Custom-house interference, free to enter our land and to promote brotherhood with their owners. Any of those owners will be henceforth free as ourselves to purchase our raw materials; and most desirable is it that they should have them, if they can make a better use of them than we ourselves can. We may now make the cheapest possible cotton clothing for the whole world; and last, but not least, the magic material, glass, will grow up from the ricketty infancy of its manufacture to an amount of utility hitherto not dreamed of.

Many of our contemporaries pick quarrels with the proposition. They object to the continuance of the Income-tax, to the arrangement of Sugar duties, and to the continuance of the duties on Soap. For our own part we do not dissent from their views, but we think that, of the two, the Excise duties are worse than Custom duties. Moderate Custom duties may be continued without materially impeding trade; but even the smallest Excise duty is almost fatal to progress in manufacture. Glass and Bricks are two articles of the utmost importance in innumerable points of view; and we trust the time is not far distant when builders will be permitted to improve the construction of their buildings by being unfettered in the preparation of their materials. Gladly shall we hail, and we believe at no distant time, the utter abolition of the Excise duties.

And we have no doubt in the matter. The expenses of government do not increase in the same proportion with the increase of population. The members of a railway direction can manage three hundred miles as easily as fifty, and the increase in their executive is not in the proportion to the increase of mileage—and so in a State. We have only one King or Queen, one House of Lords, and one of Commons, one Admiralty, one Horse Guards, and so on. If the expenses do not increase, and the number of workers does continually increase, and those workers be in full employment, it must be obvious that the taxes will every year fall more lightly on each. In this mode, our heaviest expense of all—the National Debt—will sooner or later be paid off; and, grown wiser by experience, we shall be more cautious in contracting such debts. It must be obvious that the money borrowed by a Government from members of a community must be the surplus or hoarded capital of the community, or a part of it, and the money would be better raised in taxes than in loans; and the indisposition to any heavy taxation would be a wholesome check upon wasteful expenditure.

As regards the general principle of taxation, we think the whole question is extremely simple. A certain amount must be collected from the whole community to pay the expenses of transacting the general business of the community. If it be an ignorant community, the amount so raised will be excessive, and it will be wastefully expended for the benefit of the ruling individuals. And in proportion as the community advances in intelligence the State expenditure will be economised and sinecures will diminish. Labourers in government, as in all other things, will be worthy of, and will be paid, their hire; but sham labourers will disappear. Let any one look back at the history of this country, and it will be found that the taxes now paid are smaller in proportion to the means of the community than at any former period. We mean the taxes paid for government expenditure, apart from the interest of the National Debt. And the patience with which this interest has been regularly and honourably paid, even in the most trying times, is only one indication amongst many of the spirit of unchangeable progress. That the people of the United States have been found wanting in this high spirit is the most fearful sign of their non-progress.

We have already alluded to the beneficial effects likely to attend the removal of the restrictions on the manufacture of glass. In our view it will effect an entire revolution in our architecture. Heretofore glass has been almost an article of luxury: it will become an ordinary building material. We see no reason why glass, a composition of silex and soda, should ultimately cost more per pound than cast iron. We have no doubt that it will ultimately become an available and most important material for roofing buildings of sizes not yet contemplated. Iron has of late been applied to roofs of great span, with almost the effect of fairy tracery combined with

perfect strength. The time will come when spaces of great extent, varying from one to six acres, will be enclosed by walls fifteen to twenty feet in height, roofed with iron, supported at intervals by columns, and covered by glass of sufficient strength to resist all ordinary hail; such roofs would be more durable than slate. Warmed by a steam apparatus, and properly ventilated, such buildings would give a tropical or temperate climate at pleasure all the year round. Land so enclosed would produce a constant succession of crops, and would supply fruits and vegetables through the whole winter. Nor would such buildings be expensive. An acre might probably be covered complete for about £4000—say three hundred feet by one hundred and fifty.

We can imagine the innumerable uses to which such buildings could be turned. The wealthy man could have an orange grove attached to his study or drawing-room; or he might build it eighteen hundred feet long by fifty wide for riding or walking in. For about twenty-six thousand pounds a ride fifty feet wide and a mile in length might be constructed. An atmosphere of light sheltered from cold, or made cool at pleasure, and the walls covered with vines and fruit trees. No buildings could be better than these, or, we believe, cheaper—regarding efficiency—for farm purposes, yielding shelter, space, and light; and such buildings would also be admirably adapted for invalids requiring warm and dry atmospheres. Apartments of light materials might be erected within them at a small expence, corresponding to cottages, in a summer climate. All that one dreams of the wonders of the Moorish Alhambra might be realised beneath such an artificial sky—fish in fountains, trees in groves, trellised vines, yielding alternate light and shade; green turf, heather couches, mirrors, stained glass, paintings, sculpture, every variety of art and artificial nature, mingling together to produce a perfect whole, with every noxious influence of the natural world removed, whether of insects or gaseous exhalations. With glass of sufficient thickness, and placed at a sufficient height, there would be no risk of breakage.

And, by the use of glass roofs to ordinary buildings, a most important service might be rendered to cities. One portion of the food of plants is the gaseous and other exhalations of animal bodies. With a sufficient number of plants placed beneath a glass roof, the air breathed by the inhabitants might be made to ascend to them, and be absorbed. The good effect of this, in a large and densely-peopled city, would be very considerable, to say nothing of the good produced in getting rid of the filthy cock-lofts into which light never penetrates, and in which dirt and soot abound. To set glass and bricks free from their shackles, is to give birth to a new order of architecture, in which the true philosophy of man's dwellings may be fully and fairly developed. We propound nothing impracticable, nothing Utopian; all is as plain as the mills that make clothing by the mile; and we shall be glad to see Manchester—the most ambitious of modern cities—put in practice such a building as we propose, for the winter recreation of her citizens. What a magnificent amphitheatre might be constructed in this mode for the revival of Greek tragedy! A roof of glass would go far towards the realization of an Egean sky. Beneath such a roof we might behold the mimic representations of the deeds of our northern ancestors. We claim no Homer, but the heroes of the Nibelungen Lied might walk the earth once more, to tell to unnumbered multitudes the tales of the olden time. The English people are the descendants of mighty men of old, and the masked semblance of ancient power is amongst the strongest incentives to carry the glory onwards in its new phase of peace. For arms in the old time, for arts in the new. Again we say, “Rejoice, O World, and be glad!”

J. R.

GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

Well, the storm is brewing at last. The leaders of the Ministry and the Opposition have been giving a few parliamentary dinners, and the feeding has greatly strengthened both mind and body for debate. The monkey of the house may now be said to be up, and something really pungent and animated is spat forth with toad-like amiability, and with a due accuracy, in the direction of the poison. When the industrial trades strike, they throw vitriol at the “nobs”—when M.P.s are in hot opposition, they have a little strong acid for the fair complexion of a Minister. And now and then it has good effect, and washes away sores and blotches and eruptions such as offend the public eye, and do not speak well for the placeman's Constitution. Now we have had this week a very keen encounter of acerbity between the “Ins” and the “Outs”—a good hearty raging battle, with sharpshooting quicker and thicker than the utterance of Mr. Charles Mathews in a railroad farce. We once heard cowardice imputed to the Whigs, in their hesitation to strike O'Connell.

As tho' each Whig did like Achilles feel
And feared to catch the arrow in the heel!

But this time the part of Achilles had no heel-terror about it—but was played off boldly, by a very manly and straight-forward Radical, against a would-be Conservative Home Secretary. Sir James Graham, however, is not quite so good a Trojan as was Hector, and we do not think that society felt much compunction, when Mr. Duncombe tied him to a mail carriage, and dragged his carcase from the citadel of St. Martin's-le-Grand, all round the floor of St. Stephen's. He was no mangled hero, insulted by the ferocity of brutal triumph—but something contemptible in the hands of a cruel castigator, who had fayed him within an inch of his life, but scorned to kill him outright!

Mr. Duncombe has done himself great credit in the eyes of the world by his manly stand up for the confidences of society—the privileges of Parliament—ay, and even the dignity of manhood—in the debate of Tuesday night. It must have been a bitter humiliation for a Minister of the Crown to hear himself accused of the “meanness or the baseness to profit by an act which he had not the courage to avow.” If Mr. Duncombe's post misives were violated, Sir James Graham must have felt one of the bitter mortifications of a limited tyranny—that, with the privilege of opening his letters, he could not unite the power of *shutting his mouth*.

About the Budget, there has been no great rumpus kicked up, either in country or in town. The Income-tax, of course, sticks in the throat of society like a fish-bone, which it feels it has not the power to pull out, and derives its only consolation from the assurance that there is no immediate danger of choking. But the general terms of the financial statement have been swallowed, and sugar manufacturers in *some parts of the world* are happier upon the principle of the advantage of white sugar over moist, viz.—that “if you don't like it you can lump it;” and glass-blowers and coal-heavers have a temporary extacy—and auctioneers are not so proud of having to purchase pulpits-lencies, as the property-vendors are of the remission of their per-cent—Napier and Rous are very justly delighted at the navy increase—and the army is easy in its mind (except over the nonsensical bugbear of a King-consort-ship, which by being blown into air has robbed it of a brevet) and the people do look for a very considerable relief from taxation while the public funds delight in the overplus (not a clerical surplus) of more than five millions in the Treasury by next quarter-day. Still we are very far from a peculiarly Utopia, and the cash rattles less in our pockets than in our brains. One thing, however, is gratifying:

Our darling Queen has all the while,
Been frugal in her little Isle,
And tho' no splendour has been miss'd,
Is civil with her Civil List;
Receiving mighty Kings, and yet
Not getting—bless her—into debt.
With this truth on her care devolent,
That her Court is not the *Insolvent*,
She files her troops, but this once read, you'll
Confess she need not *file her schedule*;
Having twenty shillings still—*sans malice*,
Both in the pound and in the palace,
With a whole Crown besides above her,
And she herself a Sovereign over!

Badinage apart, however, it was delightful to hear the Peel panegyric upon the example of economy set to her people by the Queen.

A jolly row in Oxford!—Ward degraded! Another in Cambridge—the Camden Society in the pangs of self-dissolution; and yet, with a curious inconsistency, electing as many fresh members as possible, that the regiment may be perfect when it marches to the grave! These University sensations are neither doing good to learning nor to religion. As for Mr. Ward, he may expect a holy Roman immortality, and look to be *se-dan'd* round the Vatican by O'Connell and the Earl of Shrewsbury, or by Lord Ffrench and “My Son John.”

Yet, upon second thoughts, this may not be; for Dan, who, in the matter of the Bequests Bill denounced the association of the Catholic Archbishop with the Protestant Castle of Dublin, has shaken hands with Orangeism, and made a compact with Tresham Gregg. They have only now to set up a good equestrian statue of the Pope by the side of the “great and good King William,” and if Dan and Tresham's joint agitation and eloquence could only endue them with life and motion, we might expect to see the King and

the Pontiff riding down Dame-street in a friendly hand-gallop together! We are in a queer world.

Lumley is girding his loins for the campaign of fashion, and we shall soon have some splendid opera-going.

Meanwhile, Covent Garden introduces us a Chinese drama, and doubtless we shall soon have a Hong-Kong tragedy performed to a T! An Oh fie company are coming over to be lodged in the *accadilly* Pagoda, and fed upon *Junk*.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has been again triumphant against the new Crown lawyer in an appeal case in the House of Lords, and drawn upon himself the commendation of the Duke of Wellington, who heard his argument. This must be gall and wormwood to the Solicitor-General, who must nauseate the *toujours perdrix* of defeat. Mr. Kelly must be to him as the *Cabrier* of Eugenie Sue to the *Pièpelet* of Paris; or the “Monsieur Tonson come again” of our own facetious poet.

Wednesday brought us another stormy discussion in the House of Commons—which professedly having reference to a motion for extending the blessing of the Income-tax to Ireland, as if that country were not sufficiently blest already—was, in reality, only an offset for some eloquence and much personalty. There was Mr. Reoech applying the word “coward,” and Sir H. Barron using the word “dare,” and Sergeant Murphy expressing his opinion that the first stigma would be “echoed back from Ireland into that house,” and Sheil lumping together an avalanche of brilliant denunciation—and one member was a “small comet,” and another a specimen of “fat cattle.” So that, in fact, the “amenities” were quite in request; and a debate on the Income-tax converted into a good theme for a dissertation upon manners. We wonder when the full meaning of the word “gentleman” will ever be applied as a necessary qualification to the members of the lower house? If it should, there are certainly some boys there who will not get in after the next dissolution. *Emollii mores* is assured by no quality of parliamentary discussion.

A morning paper, on the question of opening Mr. Duncombe's letters, has some amusing suggestions to various grades of society, which we versify for their benefit:

Oh, Chartist friends o' *transported Frost!*
With your tin cleared out, d' your temper frost!
Did Duncombe, out of his *ds galore*,
Say “by return” he would *and you more*?
And is it true that the cash came not—
That the dear remittance was not got?
Then go to the Graham, Chartist, go;
Search through his office high and low,
Then you may find Tom's missive fair,
And everything but the money there!
Of course it was sent in a sum profuse,
Which Sir James applied to the public use!
Oh, lady fair, was your *billet doux*
Written to Duncombe *sans reponse*,
Go to the Graham, lady, do—
Be sure you'll find your letter at once!
Creditor sweet! (if such torment thing
Doth ever a flavour of sweetness bring),
Did your bill to the Albany go?
Are you sure you posted it so?
Is it true that you can't account
For Tom's not having sent the amount?
Well, then, off to the Graham, off,
And do not fancy we mean to scoff
When hinting—that after in punctual style
He has shown you your bill on his office file,
You'll be pretty sure of making him stare
If you ask him to *pay it* then and there:
And you may *here* a minister (courtesy-rife)
Say “I wish you may get it!” for once in his life!

SOPHOCLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Seeing in your valuable paper of the 18th ult., some beautiful lines translated on an epitaph on Sophocles, I was led to refer, and find the original was written by Antipater Sidonius, on Anacreon, and translated by Moore. The following are the lines:

Αυτιπάτρου Σιδωνίου, εις Ανάκρεον τα.
ΟΑΛΛΟΙ τε τερπασμόβος, Ανάκρεον, αμφὶ σε κισσός
ἀφρά τε λειμώνων πορφυρέων πετά λα
πηγαὶ δ' αργυροεντος αναθλιβούστο γαλακτός,
ευώδες δ' απὸ γῆς ἥδι χειστο μενί,
οφρά κε τοι σποδητή τε καὶ οστεά τερψίν αργαται,
ει δε τις φιλμενος χριπτεται ευφροσύνα,
ω φιλον σπερκας φιλε, βαρβίτον, ω συν αιδα
πατά διατλωσας καὶ συν ερπτι βιον.

The translation is rendered by Thomas Moore, Esq.:

Around the tomb, oh bard divine!
Where soft thy hallow'd brow reposes,
Long may the deathless ivy twine,
And summer pour her waste of roses!
And many a fount shall there distil,
And many a rill refresh the flowers;
But wine shall gush in every rill,
And every fount be milky showers.
Thus, shade of him, whom Nature taught
To tune his lyre and soul to pleasure,
Who gave to love his warmest thought,
Who gave to love his fondest measure.
Thus, after death, if spirits feel,
Thou may'st, from odours round thee streaming,
A pulse of past enjoyment steal,
And live again in blissful dreaming!

Antipater Sidonius, the author of this epigram, lived, according to Vopius, de Poetis Gracis, in the second year of the 169th Olympiad. Cicero and Quintilian speak of him as an improvisatore. See “Institut. Orat.” lib. x. cap. 7. Little more is known of him, except some curious particulars of his death, by Pliny, and others.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ATTEMPTED INTRUSION UPON THE QUEEN.

A man about sixty years of age, with grey bushy whiskers, rather shabbily dressed, who said his name was Ralph Stennett, was brought before the bench of magistrates at Brighton, on Wednesday morning, and underwent a long examination under the following circumstances:

Early in the afternoon of Tuesday, the sentinel on duty at the northern entrance to the Palace-grounds observed a man pacing to and fro, and his manner attracted his attention. At length, he came up to the sentinel, and inquired if he knew what time the Queen was likely to ride out. The sentinel said her Majesty usually rode out about three o'clock. The man then walked up and down the pavement, and, about half-past three o'clock, observing the gates open, he made a rush towards them, having something in his hand at the time; but instead of the Queen, as he expected, the porter's wife came out of the gate. His conduct excited the suspicion of the sentinel, who detained him, and handed him over to the local authorities.

SOUTH WILTS ELECTION.—The nomination for the southern division of Wilts took place on Saturday, at Salisbury. Mr. W. Wyndham, of Dinton, proposed the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. Mr. J. L. Jacob seconded Mr. Herbert's nomination; and there being no other candidate, Mr. Herbert was declared duly elected.

A CHILD POISONED IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Two women, named Chandler and Puddy, have been committed by the coroner for Somersetshire, to take their trials for the murder of the child of the prisoner Chandler. Both the prisoners had been inmates of the Axbridge Union Workhouse, and on their leaving the union they poisoned the child with laudanum.

THE MURDER OF A GAMEKEEPER AT CROOME.—Three more men, supposed to have been of the gang of poachers who attacked Lord Coventry's keepers on the night of Dec. 19, in the course of which affray one of the latter, named Staite, was so badly hurt that he died a few days afterwards, have been apprehended, and two of them have been remanded for further examination. The disclosures which were made by them, and the witnesses examined on that occasion, have led to the apprehension of five other men, upon the charge of having been concerned in this shocking outrage. Their names are William Bloomfield, George Brant, William Cosnett, Joseph Tandy, and Samuel Turvey. The last mentioned (Turvey), it will be remembered, was in custody some weeks ago on the charge of poaching on the night of the 19th of December last, was set at liberty, for want of sufficient proof, which, it is thought, has now been supplied. Last Saturday all five were taken before three magistrates, at the Worcester county gaol, when they were remanded for further examination. At the same time Cooke was also remanded, and the proof of Wheeler's criminality being defective, he was discharged.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HITCHIN, HERTS.—Early on the morning of Friday week a serious conflagration took place at Hitchin, which, in the course of a few hours, occasioned the complete destruction of a large manufactory, with numerous workshops, and also the Lancasterian school-house, a portion of an extensive academy, and several houses that adjoined. The premises where it commenced were in the occupation of Messrs. Langford and Son, upholsterers. The loss is upwards of £6000. A labouring man was killed during the fire by the falling of the burning ruins.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LANCASTER AND CARLISLE RAILWAY.—On Saturday morning a shocking accident took place on the above railway, at Lambrigg, about five miles from Kendal. It appears that one of the labourers on the line was working at the edge of the temporary rails which are laid for the conveyance of soil, &c., and while he was in the act of stooping to his work, he was caught behind the ear by a piece of sharp iron, which was attached to a wagon that was passing at a rapid pace. The wound extended from behind the ear to the front of the neck, severing the jugular vein, and the unfortunate man was thrown a distance of several yards, and he bled to death in a few minutes.

A ROBBER BURNED TO DEATH IN PRISON.—A notorious robber confined in the Chandos House Gaol, at Bath, with a view of making his escape, contrived on Thursday morning week to set fire to his cell. He, however, met his death in the attempt, as on the alarm being given, his cell door was broken open, when it was discovered that his career had been terminated by suffocation. The verdict given by the jury at the coroner's inquest, was, "That the deceased died from suffocation, through setting the door of his cell on fire, with the intention of making his escape."

MURDER BY POISONING AT DORCHESTER.—Another case of poisoning by the administration of arsenic has just been brought to light at Dorchester, and is now undergoing investigation by a coroner's jury. The woman by whom the murder is alleged to have been perpetrated is named Warr. She is a resident at Wooland, a small hamlet near Blandford, and has hitherto borne a light character. The being whose death she is charged with having occasioned is her own offspring—an illegitimate child of but a few months old. The woman went to reside at Dorchester during her confinement, and left her infant with the woman at whose house she lodged to be nursed. She came twice to see the child, and on both occasions gave it food, after which it became very ill. The last time was about a week ago, when she was observed putting a white powder into the infant's mouth, between the spoonsful of food. This time the illness of the child proved fatal, and on examination death was found to have been caused by arsenic. The inquest on the body was adjourned.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND AT RENDLESHAM.—Last Saturday night, the wife of a gamekeeper of Lord Rendlesham was shot by her husband. The parties lived in a cottage on the estate of the noble lord at Rendlesham, Suffolk. An inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Oyster public-house, in the village of Butley, when the following evidence was given in regard to the occurrence. It appeared that on Saturday night, the husband of the unfortunate creature was carousing at the public-house until eleven o'clock, when, being very much in liquor, he was induced to go home by one of his fellow servants. On reaching his cottage he became very violent, and at length forced his way out of the dwelling into the preserves. The infatuated man, as was his custom at night-time, proceeded to the place where he kept his fire-arms, and having armed himself with a brace of pistols, commenced strolling about the estate. The deceased watched his movements, and fearing that something serious would happen to him, rushed towards him in the hope of persuading him to return home. Just at the moment he was adjusting the pistols in his dress, and almost instantaneously one of them, during the scuffle, went off, and shot her through the head, and she immediately expired. The general tenor of the evidence went to show that the couple, deceased and her husband, generally lived on good terms, and that there was an absence of malice on the accused's part. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the husband. He was immediately conveyed to the county gaol, at Ipswich, on the Coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the next assizes. What renders the catastrophe of a far more painful character is, that a family of five young children, the younger not more than three weeks old, is left totally unprovided for.

SCOTLAND.

ALLEGED MURDER.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, John MacLaughlin, jun., was charged with the crime of murder, in so far as, on the 5th of September, 1844, in or near the boiling-house of the farm of Alton, in the parish of Campsie and shire of Stirling, occupied by William Stevenson, farmer, the prisoner did wickedly assault John Dunn or Dunion, labourer, now deceased, then in the employment of the said William Stevenson, and did, with a reaping-hook or other instrument, inflict on the said John Dunn or Dunion one or more severe strokes or cuts, whereby one of his ribs was perforated, and he was mortally wounded in his chest and lungs, and immediately thereafter died, and was thus murdered by the said John MacLaughlin, jun. The prisoner pleaded guilty of culpable homicide, which plea was accepted by the Solicitor-General, and the prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

RAILWAY FROM NORTH QUEENSPERRY TO PERTH.—On Tuesday, a meeting of landed proprietors, gentlemen connected with manufacturers, and others, favourable to the formation of a railway from North Queensferry by Lochgelly and Locheven to Perth, was held at Edinburgh, and a resolution affirming it to be the conviction of the meeting that great advantages would accrue to the landed and manufacturing interests and general population from the proposed line, was unanimously agreed to.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—A man, named Daniel M'Gungal, a labourer in the employ of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, lost his life yesterday week, on the railway, near the Glasgow terminus. He was engaged at work in the tunnel, when the eleven o'clock train from Edinburgh was running down the incline, and not being acquainted with the place, instead of keeping upon the rails used by the up-trains, or taking to one side, to avoid the fancied danger which he was in, ran before the train, and before the breaksman could make an effort to save him, was thrown down and killed on the spot. Indeed, his head was nearly severed from his body. M'Gungal had only gone into the employment of the railway company the day previous.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., commented upon Sir R. Peel's financial plan. He admitted that the measures announced by Sir R. Peel, particularly those for the reduction of the duties on glass and sugar, would be of great benefit to the poorer classes of Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, *père*, subsequently made a speech, in which he said that the hypocrisy of Sir Robert Peel terrified him. He thoroughly understood the Parliament; he made very fine speeches, filled with promises. He (Mr. O'Connell) sen. alluded to a statement recently made by Mr. Wakley, M.P., that Sir Robert Peel intended well to Ireland, and further that the Irish members ought to make their complaints in the House of Commons, where he believed there was a strong disposition to remove the real grievances of Ireland. Mr. Wakley was like the old woman called Innocent Abigail, who went to hell without sin. (Laughter.) He does not deserve hell, but he deserves a slice of purgatory. (Laughter.) What grievance, he asked Mr. Wakley, had the Parliament removed since the repeal agitation commenced? Not one; nor would they speak of it now but from the hints they got from this of an Irish Parliament. Mr. O'Connell then gave notice that on the next day of meeting he should move the adoption of a petition to Parliament, praying for the repeal of the clauses in the Emancipation Act affecting the Jesuit and other "Regulars." The week's rent was announced to be £751 10s. 7d.

TRIAL ON A SUNDAY.—An action, "Howard v. Shaw," brought on bills of exchange, which were passed by one of the shareholders in a bubble concern, known as the Talaure Coal Company, occupied the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, for the last week. The plaintiff was the endorser of the bills, and the defence was, that the whole getting up of the company was a fraud with which the defendant had no connection, but was the dupe. Chief Justice Pennefather presided.—Mr. M'Donagh, for the plaintiff, concluded his reply at half past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning last. Although it was the Sabbath, the Chief Justice proceeded to charge the jury, and closed about three o'clock. At half past three the jury found a verdict for the defendant. Since the celebrated state trials, and it is remarkable that they concluded on that day twelve months, no case has been tried in that court on a Sunday morning.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Hereafter, when men consult the annals of the turf for the purposes of information or curiosity, they will find that in these instant Olympiads of the middle of the nineteenth century came to pass the saying that "the race is not always to the swift." Now-a-days no plate or stakes is decided till—pardon the inevitable pun—"it is disposed of by due course of law." Westminster Hall is the Court of Cassation of the Jockey Club, and to the cunning of the handicapper is added the sublimation of the special pleader! Latterly the reports of the proceedings in the law courts have furnished a preponderance of sporting cases; and, at this crisis, when the practice of all outdoor recreations—with the exception of those celebrated on the ice—is suspended, it may not be out of place to take a survey of their theory, their position, and prospects. Since the action for libel against the Stewards of the Jockey Club, brought by Mr. Richard Thornton, successfully, the turf has never been out of hot water. To such a pitch has litigation, connected with its economy, extended, that there are now certain learned counsel who may be called the Attorney and Solicitor-General of Diana. Their profound knowledge of the statutes relating to horse-racing and gaming generally is astonishing, and their experience is constantly leading to new results. To-day it discovers that the expressions used in framing an act are to be construed literally; to-morrow, that they are to be taken figuratively; the day after, constructively. To these philanthropists the profession attached to racing speculation is indebted, for such glowing vistas of hope as whilom did not open even to the visions of their wildest reveries. No longer is the Ring, like the other employments of life, overstocked with labourers. The leg has now, like the "squatter" of the new world, illimitable space for his industry and ingenuity: when pressed by circumstances, that latter takes refuge in the Western prairie, the former in Westminster Hall. When Mr. Baron Alderson made ducks and drakes of Mr. Goodman Levi, and his horse Running Rein, *alias* Maccabees, last summer, there were people so unfathomably dull, as to imagine *coup de grace* had been done upon the genius of "legism." So far from it, that collision only served to bring out the latent fire which, since the days of the Trojan horse, had slumbered or smouldered in the breasts of the philosophers of that classic school. Anon, ye shall see the Ring vindicate its fame and name. Already the movement has commenced which bids fair to have no end.

In sad seriousness, the present position of the great national sport of horse-racing is the most unsatisfactory that can be imagined. Precisely in the same degree that public patronage or support are accorded to it, private baseness, or folly, or chicanery, comes to work it mischief. Perhaps we had driven villainy—overt swindling, from the turf—for a time at all events: but artifice flourishes; and folly, the folly of its friends, is so luxuriant as to threaten to choke up all the good seed. When the turf became the amusement—say, if you will, the occupation—of gentlemen, it was understood that its code of rules and regulations was fashioned upon honourable principles, and that it was dependent for its operation and effect, not only upon the letter, but the spirit of honour. Its court of *dernier resort* was the Jockey Club, and the first heavy blow to the character of racing was given when cabals and dissensions broke out among the members of that society. Now, instead of the decision of a company of gentlemen, conversant with its usage and principle, being brought to bear on such technical questions as arise out of its engagements, we have the craft of two thousand years of forensic quibbling set in array "to make the worst appear the better part." A notable instance—of which we shall have a series—of the necessity for some tribunal which shall dispose of racing disputes, according to the convention of the sport, is now on the *tapis*, being a controversy as to whether a colt called "Ironmaster," engaged in this year's Derby, and a filly called "My Mary," in this year's Oaks, be or be not *bona fide* qualified for those races. The act of making a horse's right to start for a race dependent on the life of the party naming him, was one of pure and unsophisticated nonsense. What good can come of it? The qualification for an appearance in the Calendar as a nomination for any stake, should be the previous payment into the hands of the stakeholder of the amount required as forfeit—over his right to start, the payment of the whole stake, when the conditions of not starting are half forfeits. However, in the present case thus stand the facts:—These animals are entered in the name of one Francis Marshall. Now Francis Marshall who bred them is dead; but Francis Marshall who entered them is alive. The adverse party contend that he entered them in the name of his father, who is deceased: he avers he entered them in his own, and that he is alive. Who can decide this *fact*? The lawyers have given an opinion, founded upon the homeopathy of special pleading, whence it shall come to pass that if either win, there will be a trial at "bar of terrible account"—with odd or even "for choice of the verdict"—and whatever comes of the steeds we shall have some sublime progeny of the category to which they belong. The effect of all this is to bring discouragement on the sport of horse-racing—and to comfort and assist the profession of betters round. Surely, the sooner we have a reform of this, the more will the position and prospects of the turf be mended.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The Chester Cup betting ranged over a large field, but in no material degree affected the odds quoted in our last. It served to show, however, that Semiseria, notwithstanding the determined "set" made against her in a certain quarter, was steady at 9 to 1, and that The Era, Obscurity, Celeste, Zanoni, Strathspey, St. Lawrence, Winesour, and Agriculture were in good odour with some of the influential. For the Derby, Kedger, Newsmonger, Mentor, Pantasa, Miss Whip colt, Old England, and the Minikin colt were in fair demand, at quotations that promise an improvement. The Ironmaster's qualification is much more likely to be settled in a court of law than at Messrs. Weatherby's.

CHESTER CUP.

9 to 1 agst Semiseria	25 to 1 agst St. Lawrence (t)	50 to 1 agst Seaport
16 to 1 — The Era	30 to 1 — Agriculture (t)	66 to 1 — Folz-a-Ballagh (taken)
18 to 1 — Obscurity	33 to 1 — Pug	33 to 1 — Extempore
22 to 1 — Cataract (t)	33 to 1 — Extempore	66 to 1 — Theob. mun ac
25 to 1 — Celeste (t)	33 to 1 — Pride of Kildare	Kinc (t)
25 to 1 — Zanoni (t)	45 to 1 — Sorella	66 to 1 — Devil's Dust (t)
25 to 1 — Strathspey (t)	50 to 1 — Master of the Rolls filly	66 to 1 — Intrepid (t)
25 to 1 — Winesour (t)	50 to 1 — — — — —	66 to 1 — — — — —

DERBY.

10 to 1 agst Alarm	30 to 1 agst Pantasa	50 to 1 agst Anti-Repealer (t)
13 to 1 — Cobweb colt (t)	30 to 1 — Mentor (t)	66 to 1 — Connaught Ranger (taken)
14 to 1 — Kedger	33 to 1 — Old England (t)	66 to 1 — — — — —
16 to 1 — Idas (t)	35 to 1 — Ironmaster	66 to 1 — Young Eclipse (t)
18 to 1 — Pam	40 to 1 — Minikin colt (t)	66 to 1 — Cabin Boy (t)
22 to 1 — Newsmonger	40 to 1 — Annandale	66 to 1 — Lycurgus (t)
30 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	40 to 1 — — — — —	66 to 1 — — — — —

9 to 1 agst Semiseria	22 to 1 agst Strathspey (t)	33 to 1 agst Extempore
15 to 1 — The Era	25 to 1 — Celeste	33 to 1 — Hemp
17 to 1 — Obscurity (t)	25 to 1 — Winesour (t)	33 to 1 — Pug
18 to 1 — Zanoni (t)	25 to 1 — St. Lawrence	50 to 1 — — — — —
20 to 1 — Cataract	30 to 1 — Pride of Kildare	66 to 1 — — — — —

CHESTER CUP.

9 to 1 agst Alarm	30 to 1 agst Pantasa	40 to 1 agst Annandale
14 to 1 — Cobweb (t)	30 to 1 — Mentor	40 to 1 — Anti-Repealer
15 to 1 — Kedger	35 to 1 — Old England	66 to 1 — — — — —
18 to 1 — Newsmonger	40 to 1 — Ironmaster (t)	66 to 1 — Seaman (t)
23 to 1 — Miss Whip colt	40 to 1 — — — — —	66 to 1 — Fuzibus

NEW MUSIC.

HOW'S ILLUSTRATED BOOK OF BRITISH SONG. Edited by G. HOGARTH, Esq. The intention of this book is good, but we cannot say that it has been carried out well. To redeem from a threatening oblivion many of our national compositions, in a praiseworthy undertaking, but to mutilate them, in the false hope of improving them, is ridiculous. We have received a prospectus and specimen of this projected publication, very elegantly printed, but, we regret to say, inaccurately. We never saw a worse arrangement of "God save the Queen," the harmony to the second part to the air is deplorably bad. Handel and Purcell are not treated much better. Why not let them alone? They were wise men in their day!

DEATH OF MR. LAMAN BLANCHARD.

It is our most painful duty to announce the sudden death of Mr. Laman Blanchard. He had lately suffered a severe domestic affliction; and his unceasing anxiety during the progress of the long and harassing illness in his family, which terminated fatally, had so injured his own health, that fits ensued, which finally led to his death. He died about half-past one o'clock last Saturday morning, and has left four orphan children to lament his loss.

Mr. Blanchard is well known in periodical literature. His graceful verses, his lively stories, his wit that never had a touch of malice, are known to many readers. There, perhaps, never was a man who had a reader pen. A poem, an essay, a witty paragraph, seemed to spring spontaneously from his brain. There was an amity in everything he did. And, indeed, how could it be otherwise, seeing that he himself was the very impersonation of kindness and goodness of heart.

Mr. Blanchard was long in the service of Literature. He was a member of the press, in various ways, for more than twenty years; beginning young, and fighting an upward fight throughout, bravely, independently, without envy or uncharitableness, until he reached the age of forty-two, when he died. We may fearlessly assert that no man ever ran the same career, in the same circumstances, who left so few enemies, and so many, many friends.

These few facts are addressed to strangers. His independence, his perseverance, his untiring kindness, and his many sterling and amiable qualities, need no demonstration to his acquaintance or his friends.—*Examiner*.

EPIOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The celebrated author, Baron Ernest Houwald, died in the course of last week of apoplexy, at the age of seventy, on his estate Neuhaus, in Prussia. The deceased enjoyed a considerable literary reputation in Germany, and was highly esteemed by the Royal Family of Prussia, in whose private circle he was generally admitted.

The Russian journal *Invalid* mentions the eruption of a volcano on the borders of the Caspian sea, about 35 wersts from Schemakha, on the road to Saliyan. About six in the morning the mountain suddenly vomited forth a great quantity of glowing matter mingled with naphtha, which covered a circumference of 1483 fathoms. The eruption lasted three-quarters of an hour, and caused rents round the sides of the mountain, especially on the south side, of one to four ells broad, and one to three fathoms deep, and which were filled with water.

A letter from Dresden, February 3, says:—Another fatal duel was just taken place at Freiburg. One of the officers of the garrison, Lieutenant W.—, having, at a ball, trod on the foot of a lady, who was dancing with Count Dembinski, a student at the academy of Mines, aged nineteen, and having forgotten to apologise for his awkwardness, was challenged by the count. The weapons were pistols, and the distance fifteen paces. The count grazed the arm of his antagonist, but the ball of the latter proved mortal, striking the count in the heart. He had only time to exclaim, "My poor mother!" when he fell dead. The deceased was the son of the late General Dembinski, who commanded the Polish army during the last revolution.

A few days ago a great mass of the snow which covered the plateau upon the slope of the mountain, which overhangs the village of Molière, in the Aveyron, fell upon the village and buried four houses with their inhabitants. Several of the inhabitants were dug out alive, but 11 persons perished by this disaster.

The *Revue de Paris* announces, that the marriage of the celebrated Arab Chief, Yussuff Bey, Colonel of the Spahis, with Miss Weyer, granddaughter of General Guilleminot, is to be celebrated in Paris on the 27th instant. After his marriage he is to be promoted to the rank of Major-General, and invested with the military command of Oran.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 28th of January, state that the Porte has at length agreed to submit the Tripoli and other claims made by England, as well as the alleged infractions on the commercial treaty, to the decision of a commission, whose judgment will be final. It seemed probable that there would soon be some modification in the present unpopular ministry.

We find by our letters from France, that the fall of snow on the continent has again been immense. At Liege the streets, on the 16th instant, were rendered all but impracticable by the dense masses. So large a quantity of snow was scarcely remembered there. The *Journal de Bruges* states that at Thiel, the depth was so considerable that the labour, in partially clearing it away, had been very great. The church had for a time remained inaccessible. Letters of the 6th of February, from Munich, state that the railway train for Augsburg had on the previous evening been buried in snow near the former place, and that in spite of all the exertions used for the purpose it had been found impossible to extricate it, and the passengers returned to Munich.

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THE NEW COMMITTEE ROOMS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ROOMS.

These committee rooms have just been built by Mr. Barry, by order of the House of Commons, in order to afford additional accommodation to the railway and other parliamentary committees. The structure is in the form of a parallelogram, and exhibits no architectural importance; but the interior arrangement of the committee and waiting rooms has been pronounced very convenient. They are lit from the roof; and, to insure quiet and warmth, the "walls" consist of double boarding, with a space between, and felt lining. The rooms were opened for the transaction of business on Tuesday last; and they will, doubtless, be the scene of many anxious hopes and conflicting interests during the session.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. LI.

ST. JOHN'S, NOTTING HILL.

This handsome new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult. The site has been admirably chosen—an elevated portion of Kennington-park: the east end of the structure faces Ladbrooke-grove, and forms the western termination of a wide terrace proposed to be built in the direction of Westbourne-terrace.

This church was designed by Messrs. Stevens and Alexander, the architects of the beautiful church at Herne Hill, engraved in a recent number of our journal. The church at Notting Hill is cruciform in plan; and has a lofty tower and spire at the intersection of the cross. The exterior is wholly of stone; the plain faces are of Kentish rag, hammer-dressed; and the quoins, dressings of doors and windows, ornamental parts, and the spire, are of Bath stone. There is an entrance-porch at the west end of each side of the building; and other entrances in the transepts: each of the latter has a circular or marigold window; the several gables are surmounted with enriched crosses; the tower has a canopied dormer in each face, and a pinnacle at each angle, at the point whence the spire rises, and the entire structure is throughout judiciously embellished. The style is early English (13th century), but presents variations which are to be rather found in works in Normandy of that period than in our own country.

The plan of the interior comprises a nave and two aisles, one on either side; transept, and a chancel. On each side of the latter, but extending only part of its length (as shown in the engraving), an aisle is formed: that on the north side is used as the robing-room, and contains the organ in the upper part; that on the south side contains pews, and is parted by a lofty oaken screen from the chancel. The nave is separated from the aisles by plain cylindrical columns, bearing pointed arches, and it has a clerestory. The tower, at the junction of the nave, transepts, and chancels, is supported on arches, by clustered columns at each angle. The ceilings are of wood, stained and varnished; the timbers of the roof are exposed, and are slightly adorned with painted symbols of the Evangelists, and Scripture sentences rubricated. It was originally intended to separate the chancel from the nave by a rood-screen; but this feature of the plan was abandoned at the request, it is stated, of the Bishop of London. There is a gallery at the west end, and one in each transept, but none in the body of the church. The pews are low, formed of deal, simply varnished, and afford 1500 sittings, of which 400 are free. Among the more ornamental features of the interior are a small stained glass light, in the gable of the west end of the nave, given by Mr. W. Shaw; and a stained glass window in the south aisle, presented by Mr. Alexander, the architect; and both works executed by Warrington. The chancel is paved with encaustic tiles, made by Minton, and presented to the church by Mr. Blashfield.

The whole length of the building, in the clear of the walls, is 125 feet 9 inches; the width of the nave between the columns, is 19 feet 10 inches; making, in the clear of the walls, with the thickness of the columns, 51 feet. The height of the church from the floor-line to the ridge of the roof, is 50 feet. The length of the transepts, from north to south, is 91 feet, in the clear of the walls. The total height of the tower and spire is 156 feet.

This church was completed under the superintendence of the architects, by the contractors, Messrs. Higgs and Son, of Davies-street, within twelve months. The total cost was £7500. A considerable part of this amount has been raised by subscription, presenting several traits of individual munificence. Mr. Robert Roy, (of the firm of Blunt, Roy, and Johnson,) purchased and presented the site for the church; and, further, gave £150 towards the cost of its structure. Mr. W. A. Shaw gave 150 guineas (in addition to the stained window above named), and the Venerable Archdeacon Sinclair, Vicar of Kennington, gave £150.

We agree with the editor of the *Builder* (whence a portion of these details has been abridged) as to the very artistic and effective external arrange-

ment of the church. It presents a noble architectural nucleus of this rapidly increasing locality; and, viewed from either point, but more especially from the west, its lofty and well-proportioned spire is seen to picturesque advantage. We are happy to record this advance in the taste for church-building, which must add to the reputation of the architects.

ST. SIDWELL'S CHURCH, EXETER.

The parish of St. Sidwell (of the Saxon times), on the north-east side of Exeter, and a portion of its suburbs, has, of late, been the arena of certain proceedings, which must have been deeply distressing to every well-regulated mind. We refer to the rubrical observances in the church service, which have, of late, caused so much excitement, and even tumult, in the parish, that they have been discontinued; and tranquillity almost restored.

Throughout these transactions, the church was, of course, the great scene of attraction. It is a structure of our own times, built upon the site of the ancient church, which was consecrated in 1439, when the high altar was dedicated to St. Sidwell, and St. Thomas the Martyr.

The architect of the new church was Mr. W. Burgess, of Exeter: it was opened in 1813, but the steeple was not built until 1823. The edifice is in the pointed style; and consists of a 'nave, chancel, and side aisles; with a lofty square tower and small octangular spire at the west-end; and the south side of the former, a semi-octagonal projecting staircase. The nave is separated from the aisles by six arches on each side, and the supporting clustered columns of which belonged to the old church, but have bases added. The sculpture of the capitals is described by Britton and Brayley, in the handsome work, "Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated," as very singular:—"The capitals are each divided into eight compartments, four displaying demi-angels supporting shields, and the others small figures of St. Sidwell." There is a large eastern window of "the Ascension," stained and painted by Collins, of the Strand. The pulpit is central, supported by flying arches, rising from four buttresses; the front is octagonal, with a basin large enough for immersion; and there are some finely sculptured bosses in the aisles. In the church and churchyard are interred several persons who were executed for joining in the western insurrection against the ruling powers, in the seventeenth century.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, NOTTING HILL.

ST. SIDWELL'S CHURCH, EXETER.



MR. CARUS WILSON LEAVING JERSEY.

We have received from a correspondent at St. Helier's, the accompanying sketch of the departure of Mr. Carus Wilson from Jersey, on his passage to London, touching the long-voiced question of his imprisonment. The circumstances of the embarkation are thus related by our correspondent.

Contrary to general expectation, the news arrived here on the 2nd, that the Habeas Corpus Act extended to the Channel Islands, and that, therefore, the writ obtained by Mr. Carus Wilson was valid. In consequence of this intelligence, the States met, when the Bailiff informed them that he had received from their deputy in London, T. Le Breton, Esq., letters of the greatest importance, which he begged to submit to their consideration; at the same time stating that it might be advantageous for the public to be excluded during the debate. The States, after having prolonged their sitting to half-past three, P.M., adjourned to the morrow afternoon, when the debate was resumed and concluded. Although no authentic report of their proceedings has appeared, it was universally believed that they had determined to resist no further, and that Mr. Carus Wilson was to leave the Island for Westminster on Friday morning. From an early hour on that day, crowds, more especially of the lower classes, were seen to direct their steps towards the prison. As the appointed hour drew nearer, 8 A.M., the numbers considerably increased, and after anxiously waiting a few minutes, the "giant" appeared, in excellent spirits and perfect health. The first moment he was seen he was enthusiastically cheered, which was continually repeated during his progress towards the pier, while the number of persons from all directions became so great, that it is fairly estimated there were no less than 5000 spectators at the moment of his departure. Arrived at the extremity of the harbour, three more deafening cheers rent the air, after which he uncovered himself, and expressed, in a firm voice, these few striking appropriate words:—"Brethren! Brethren! Brethren! God save the Queen and the supremacy of the law against the tyranny of faction!!!" He then affectionately shook hands with his most intimate friends, descended the stairs, and whilst crossing the harbour in the boat (as shown in the accompanying sketch), he rose and gave one last cheer for the success of his cause, which was answered from the quay by reiterated hurrahs!

The result of Mr. Wilson's visit has already been given in our journal. By the *Guernsey Star* of Feb. 17, we learn that Mr. Wilson has returned to Jersey.

SKETCHES IN MEXICO.—TAMPICO.

We resume our sketches in the Mexican States with the above picturesque view of Mexico, the northernmost point of the State of Vera Cruz. It is likewise called Puebla Viejo: the town is built on the border of a shallow lake, the Lagunadi Tamiaqua, which communicates with the Rio Panuco, near its mouth. It contains about 4000 inhabitants, and is ill-built. It carries on a considerable commerce, which has, however, lately decreased, since the new town called Puebla Nuevo de las Tamaulipas has been founded on the northern side of the river, about three miles from it.

The view is from a sketch by a naval officer, lately returned from Mexico: in the foreground are shown the aloe and other peculiar vegetable wonders of this truly luxuriant country.

By the Cambria, which arrived at Liverpool on the 13th instant, we have, through the *Picayune Extra*, advices from Tampico, dated Jan.



TAMPICO.

series of articles, in the highest degree interesting to the lovers of Chess may be confidently looked for.

Our opening game is one of a novel description, which was played, not as any trial of skill, but "in a merry sport," between Mr. Staunton and M. Kieseritzki. In this *partie*, Mr. Staunton gave the Q's Rook, on condition that M. Kieseritzki played without seeing the Chess board. M. K. had the advantage of playing first.

GAME NO. 1.

(Remove White's Q's Rook from the board.)

BLACK.	WHITE.
1. K P 2nd	K P two
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd
3. Q P two	P takes P
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th
5. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to R 3rd
6. Kt takes B P	Kt takes Kt
7. B takes Kt ch	K takes B
8. Q to R's 5th	Kt P one
9. Q takes B	Q P one
10. Q to Kt 5th	* Q to her 2nd
11. Q B P one	P to Q's 6th
12. Q B to K 3rd	R to K Sq
13. K B P one	R to K's 4th
14. Q to K R's 6th	K to his Kt's sq.
15. B to Q 5th	R to K R's 4th
16. Q to K 3rd	Kt to K's 2nd
17. Q takes P	Q Kt P two
	side
18. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to his sq
19. Q R P two	Q B P two
20. B to K 3rd	Q B P one
21. Kt takes P †	P takes Kt
22. Q takes P ch	K to B sq
23. Castles on K's Q P one	
24. Q to her Kt 3rd	B to his sq
25. P takes Q P	Q to her 3rd
26. K R P one	Kt takes Q P
27. Q R to Q's sq	B takes K R's P
28. Q B P one ‡	B takes Kt P
29. B to Q B's 5th	R takes B ch
30. R to K B's 2nd	R to K R's 8th
31. K takes B	R takes Q R
32. P takes Kt	R takes P

The game finally terminated in Mr. S.'s favour.

* Having a clear Rook, *plus*, Black wisely seeks to simplify the game by exchanging pieces as soon as possible.

† This sacrifice was not called for. He had better have retreated the Queen.

‡ Black should have played "B to K R's 6th" checking, or have taken the Kt with his Rook, and then checked with the Bishop; in either case having the better game.

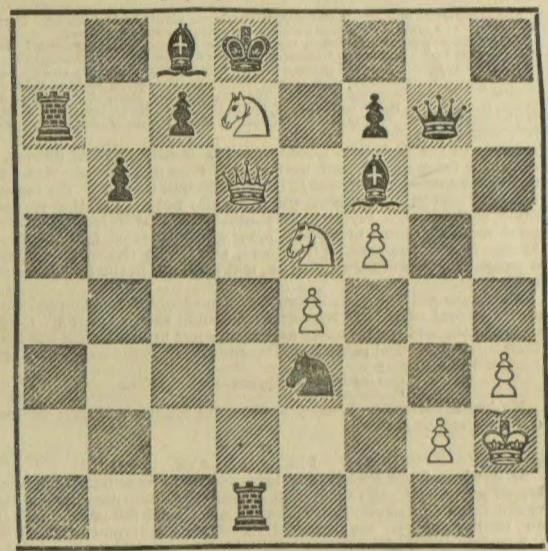
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 60.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Queen ch at ad: K Kt sq	King takes Q
2. Rook to K R 6th dis ch	King moves
3. Rook takes Rook's P ch	King takes R
4. Rook takes Kt ch	King moves
5. Kt to K B 4th mates	

PROBLEM, NO. 61.

By W. B.—, Esq.

White playing first, mates in three moves.



WHITE.

THE THEATRES.

PRINCESS.

On Monday evening, Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian, made his first appearance on these boards, after an absence of some years, in the character of *Othello*. When this gentleman was last in England, we were not particularly impressed with his performance: it was too harsh—too violent. Effects were certainly produced, and points made to tell with the great part of the audience: but they were the result of physical, rather than intellectual power. Since that period, Mr. Forrest has evidently studied much, and has, in consequence, materially advanced in his style of acting. His impersonation of the Moor, on Monday, was marked throughout by careful and judicious reading; and the strenuous declamation was subdued without losing any of its effect. We are, however, disposed to complain of his delivery



MR. FORREST.

being very often too prolix. He appeared at times to be ruminating upon the meaning of every word before he uttered it: and this made several portions of the play appear somewhat tedious. We now and then detected ourselves yawning, and it was always from sympathy with those around us. A very little care will be sufficient to amend this defect; and then, without doubt, Mr. Forrest will assume an exalted position as a tragedian. The chief attraction of the evening was certainly Miss Cushman's *Emilia*—a character which we never saw played in a finer manner than on Monday. This talented lady's performance fully justified the opinion we formed of her last week. It was throughout impressive, natural, intelligent; and every point of excellence was warmly recognised by the audience. With the same absence of any straining after effect which we noticed in her previous acting as *Fazio*, her energy at times completely carried the audience with it. Mrs. Stirling played *Desdemona* in a very graceful and unassuming manner. It was her first appearance in that character; and she has every reason to be pleased with her success therein. Mr. Graham's *Iago*, and Mr. H. Wallack's *Cassio*, were both meritoriously

Wignor's Song, "Know'st thou the Bard,"

FROM

GOETHE'S CELEBRATED NOVEL, "WILHELM MEISTER," TRANSLATED BY THOMAS CARLYLE, ESQ.
The Music composed, and dedicated to the Countess Baudrand,
BY THE CHEVALIER SIGISMOND NEUKOMM.